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Galena Gazette.
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J. B. BROWN,
Galena, Illinois.

Business Directory.

G. M. A. BROWN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at DeSoto House,
(Room No 151.)
GALENA, - - - - - ILLINOIS

DE SOTO HOUSE,
GALENA, ILLINOIS,
I. W. BALDWIN, Proprietor.
Having taken the above and only
First Class Hotel.
in Galena, we invite the patronage of the traveling public and persons trading with this city. To commercial patrons we make the house as low as any hotel in the city, and offer superior accommodations and a first-class table. Come and try us, and [illegible] are not prepared to make our statements good.
Nov 19, 1861 dawly

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
Drs. Fowler & Campbell
Have entered into a co-partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
OFFICE—No. [illegible] Main street, over St. Louis Store.
Galena Nov 16, 1861 dan15
G. W. FOWLER J. SMITH.

FULLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES,
Provisions, Rifle & Blasting Powder,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, CORDAGE, &c
No 151 Main Street, Galena.
jy2ldawly

Dentist Pierce,
A practitioner of [illegible] years [illegible] teeth [illegible] on Gold, Silver [illegible]

ST. LOUIS STORE,
J. M. SPRATT,
(Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Dry Goods, Carpeting,
FLOOR OIL CURTAIN GOODS, &c
No 147, corner of Main and Hill Sts. GALENA

G. A. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE—In Coatsworth's Building 145 Main Street, Galena, Ill. Jan. 31

R. M. McCLELLAN D. W. JACKSON.
McCLELLAN & JACKSON.
Attorneys at Law.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Office over Bank of Galena
Galena July 22, 1861. mlyw4l

H. McNEIL,
wholesale and retail
DRUGGIST,
NO 131 MAIN STREET.
GALENA, - - - ILLINOIS.
mr20dawly.

C. T. CHANDLER,
wholesale and retail dealer in
Green and Dried Fruits,
GROCERIES ETC.
No 1[illegible] Main Street, - - GALENA, ILL.
mr29dawly.

T. H. GELSTON,
[illegible] Main Street,
GALENA, - - - - ILLINOIS
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, TEAS, FRUITS,
SAUCES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
BRUSHES, BASKETS, CARTS, &c.
mr29dawly.

DR. J. A. SCROGGS,
DENTIST
[illegible] announce to [illegible] the public [illegible] in the rooms lately occupied by the H H French [illegible]

GILBERT & TAYLOR DUBUQUE, IOWA "PRODIGIOUS"
WHOLESALE
Music Store
Violins, Flutes
FLUTINAS
[illegible]

JOHN B. FRENCH,
Dealer in
IRON, STEEL, FARMING UTENSILS
American, [illegible] Hardware &c.
No 2[illegible], [illegible] Main street,
GALENA ILLINOIS
[illegible]

RUSSELL HOUSE.
[illegible]
[illegible] Co., Wis.
S. S. MUSER, - - - - PROPRIETOR
[illegible]

S. O. STILLMAN,
dealer in all kinds of
American, Shelf & Heavy
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS AND STEEL,
FARMING TOOLS, &C.
Also, Agent for
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
157 MAIN ST.
GALENA ILLINOIS.
no12dawly

D. WILMOT SCOTT,
Propagator of and Dealer in
Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
SALESROOM—No 99 Main Street, Galena
GARDENS AND NURSERY—East side of River eight minutes walk from the P. O.
APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, QUINCES, GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, ASPARAGUS, PIE PLANT, EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND TREE SEEDS, &C., &C., &C
Also Cabbage Plants, Tomato Plants, Egg Plants Pepper Plants, &c., &c., in great variety.
In short, if you want Trees, Shrubs, Root, Plant, Vine or Fruit, known to be hardy and first class at a reasonable rate, we shall be most happy to wait upon you.
Remember the place—No 99, Main Street, DeSoto House Block, Galena
fnb21dawlm D WILMOT SCOTT.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

It makes a good deal of difference who is President of the United States. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee is the 17th one of the Republic, and it may be well to trace in a few words his history. He was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 29th of December, 1808. His father lost his life in endeavoring to save that of a friend from drowning, when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. He was assisted to learn the alphabet by the journeymen with whom he worked. He applied himself to books from two to three hours every night, after working from ten to twelve hours at his trade. In the autumn of 1824 he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked as journeyman nearly two years. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, [illegible] till September. He then went to Greenville, Tennessee, taking with him his mother who was dependent on him for support. He remained there twelve months, married, and soon afterward went further westward, but returned to Greenville in a short time and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to write or cipher; but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other branches. In 1828 he was elected Alderman of the village, and was twice re-elected to the same position. In 1830 he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, and was again elected in 1839. In 1840 he served as Presidential Elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, and canvassed the State. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where, by successive re-elections, he served until 1853.

In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee after an exciting canvass, and was re-elected in 1855. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected U. S. Senator for a full term ending March 4, 1863. Subsequently he was appointed military Governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln, which position he held until his nomination as Vice President by the Union Convention at Baltimore.

He was elected Vice President by the same vote that elected Mr. Lincoln President. We never heard a whisper against the private character of Mr. Johnson until since the fourth of last March, and about that we expressed our sentiments at the time.

INAUGURATION OF VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

On the morning of the 15th of April, 1865, [illegible] the United States, waited on the Vice President, Hon. Andrew Johnson, and informed him of the death of President Lincoln, and requested him to be immediately inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremony take place at his room at the Kirkwood House, at 10 o'clock that morning. At that time and place, in the presence of the members of the Cabinet whom the assassin's knife had spared, Chief Justice Chase administered the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

After receiving the oath and being declared President of the United States, Mr Johnson remarked:

"Gentlemen: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can give of the future is a reference to the past course I have taken in connection with this rebellion. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government. I believe that the government, in passing through the present perils, will settle down on principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of the government have been my lot. The duties have been mine, the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political life, and I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free nation."

At the conclusion of his remarks, the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed. Mr Johnson is in fine health, and has an earnest sense of the important trust confided to him.

CHICAGO ELECTION.

The whole Union ticket was elected in Chicago last Tuesday by 5,645 majority. Fifteen Union and one Democratic Aldermen were elected. The Mayor is John B. Rice. F. C. Sherman, the old Mayor, was the opposing candidate.

EULOGY ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Late President of the United States.

PRONOUNCED BY
REV A. K. STRONG,
In the First Presbyterian Church, in Galena, Wednesday, April 19th, 1865.

On Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1584, as William, Prince of Orange, passed out of his dining room, and began to ascend the stairs to his own private apartments, a man, who, with the spirit of a fanatic, had for seven years watched for some such opportunity, suddenly sprang forth from a sunken arch and, close to his person, fired three balls into his body. As he fell he exclaimed "O my God have mercy upon my soul! O my God have mercy upon this poor people!" and in a few minutes more he breathed his last, in the arms of his grief stricken wife. The assassin's fatal shot had put an end to that most useful life—"that life, which," as the historian well remarks, "was a noble christian epic, inspired with one great purpose, from its commencement to its close; the stream flowing full from one fountain with expanding fullness, but retaining all its original purity." Prematurely cut off, in the midst of his days, at the time when his country needed him most, William of Orange, died a martyr to liberty, and the father of his country, having just passed the 51st year of his age. Self sacrificing and magnanimous in spirit, constant in disaster and tranquil in storms, devoted to God and to his country as truly in the darkest night of adversity as when victory had smiled upon the arms of his conflict with the mightiest and most unpitying despotism that Europe had ever seen or feared—that of the cold blooded Phillip the Second, of Spain—his life and labors established the free commonwealth of the Netherlands, and inaugurated a new order of things for both the Eastern and the Western continents.

Two hundred and eighty one years afterwards on the night of the 14th of April, Abraham Lincoln, the President of a great and a free people, having the highest virtues [illegible] to the terrible struggles in the Netherlands, in like manner fell a martyr to human freedom. An armed assassin, one of a desperate band, which had sworn, and for a long time, probably, had sought to take this valuable life, taking his position at the head of his victim, as he sat near by, unsuspecting harm, fired the deadly shot, and after a few hours of oblivion and [illegible] Abraham Lincoln was no more. He had gone through life, bearing the burden of a nation's cares and sorrows upon his generous, brave and hopeful heart, and now, in the 56th year of his age, he yielded up his soul to God.

A nation is at this hour observing the funeral obsequies of the great and good man. It is a sublime scene—few scenes so sublime has the sun in his glory ever shone on. It is a spectacle [illegible] sublime. What associations, and memories, and hopes—what thoughts, cluster around and burn within us at this hour! How subduing and touching the sadness and mourning of this scene! A great and a free people are mourning for their illustrious dead—for their honored and trusted leader, voiceless and motionless in the last deep—the sleep of death—how impressive!

When a grand old tree, the growth of centuries, in its majestic and stately port towers above its fellows, reaching far beyond any of them its graceful and lofty branches, falls at last by the woodman's axe, or the lightning's stroke, or the sweep of the hurricane, there is in those woods [illegible] shrink from the vain attempt to fill up the gap, and many a year must roll by before the vacancy can be filled by the growth of other trees. Such a gap hath been made in this nation. The whole people will not for a long time to come cease to mourn the vacancy which the removal of that familiar form has made among us. We shall often instinctively turn and mourn the departure from us of him whose funeral rites almost every town and hamlet, every church and congregation in this broad land are at this hour performing.

I suppose, if all the members of this congregation had been successively asked upon what one life the interests of this country most depended? They would with one consent have answered—Abraham Lincoln's. If they had been asked who could least be spared from the work of his country in the exigencies of these times? The answer would have been the same. And this has always been the case. Not because the country has not still others as able and worthy as he. Not because there are not brave and wise and good men still left true and loyal to the call for help. Not because the spirit of patriotism does not glow in other breasts, inspiring deeds as meritorious as have been his. Thanks to God, there is a host of loyal and faithful men who have been and still are ready to do and to dare anything for the sake of their country. And yet notwithstanding all this, the nation deplores the loss of Mr. Lincoln, mourns as they would mourn for no other one—because they have tried him and never found him wanting,—because he has ever proved himself true and trustworthy, in our darkest days especially so—because he has shown himself a disinterested, honest, and sagacious patriot. While he lived as our Chief Magistrate he was the guiding star of a brave people fighting for their liberties against foes of their own household—dark, plotting, traitorous foes of the worst character—and now that he has fallen by the hand of an assassin's hand—hired by these same foes—old men and women, the strong and athletic, the child, all do alike mourn in the streets and in the sanctuaries of our God.

In my view Abraham Lincoln was raised up by the Supreme Ruler Himself to fulfil a special mission to humanity—to do a great work for all coming time. Born of the People—the common people—born the 12th of July, 1809, soon after the Union of the country had entered upon its rest, and educated and disciplined for his mission by influences and associations which gave shape and direction to his whole career, he ever showed a fellow feeling for man as man, wherever found and under whatever circumstances existing. Long before the world learned to fix its steady gaze upon him, his own State had singled him out as an undoubted representative and embodiment of the teachings of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." He fully endorsed these teachings—he acted uniformly under their guidance and spirit—first in his quiet home at Springfield, unknown to fame, and afterwards in the high station to which the will of a mighty people, as expressed at the polls, had elevated him.

He sagaciously perceived the dangers which environed the Republic, when he left his humble home for the eternal scenes of public life. His knowledge of human nature also taught him that he himself would become the object of the most malignant assaults, and the mark against which the most envenomed arrows of calumny and detraction would be aimed. But, disposed as he was by nature to take the most charitable view of his fellow men, he did not apprehend such a terrible ordeal for the nation to pass through as that which through four long years of treachery and slavery, and of crime, has concentrated upon itself the amazed gaze of all nations. He knew that the double faced monster, Secession and Slavery, would do all in his power to thwart the efforts of the Republic, but his faith in the people was so strong that he thought the monster would be driven back to his den wounded so that he could harm no more. Hence the conciliating policy of his administration at the outset. Hence, his tender assertions to save the Union with slavery in it. It was not until after two years of comparative failure—though, even the period was by no means lost to the cause of truth and humanity—that he became satisfied that slavery meant nothing else than the destruction of the Republic; that its continuance only intensified the conflict; that the question of the times to be settled was not whether freedom and slavery could co-exist under one flag, whether there could be a union in part free and in part slave, but whether the very existence of the nation itself did not imperatively demand the complete eradication of slavery from American soil. Persuaded of this, and persuaded too, that foreign powers would certainly intervene in our affairs [illegible] the contest took on a different aspect, and presented more prominently the moral bearings of the [illegible] involved, Mr Lincoln proclaimed that [illegible] the uniform of the United States [illegible] —thus in behalf of the nation [illegible] their manhood,—and calling to his aid a half million of men more, he assigned to the Lieutenant General and his comrades the task of overthrowing this wicked rebellion, crushing out by force of arms this most gigantic and remorseless treason, [illegible] at the same time the terrible monster which has so lately striven to destroy. And the nation are now satisfied that Mr. Lincoln judged right and adopted the only course that could save the Republic.

If any additional consideration was needed, looking to the same point, we certainly have it in the assassination of the President. No man, but he who means to be disloyal, on this day of mourning doubts these things; while every loyal heart now looks upon slavery as doomed, fallen to rise no more. The same bold, bad spirit that bred nullification under Calhoun, that felled a Senator on the floor of the Senate, that aimed the shotted guns at the flagstaff on Fort Sumter, that made [illegible] of the honors of [illegible], that systematically starved and tortured the ten thousands of Union prisoners, that exulted over the massacre at Fort Pillow, that sent forth pirates to prey on the high seas, hired the assassin to murder the President simply because he was an embodiment of freedom—[illegible] the funeral of mankind [illegible].

Mr Lincoln was a patriot,—both humble and magnanimous as a patriot. [illegible] the hidden springs of human action." And yet [illegible] given us by which we judge of men, and form our opinions respecting their characters. The words, the deeds, the [illegible] of the late President arise before us as such that, Judged by these it would seem that no man since Washington, has ever been inspired by a truer patriotism. However his political opponents may have felt towards him in the early stages of the war, however much some of them may have vilified him then, it is remarkable how decidedly and heartily all loyal men have of late [illegible] to his intrinsic patriotic worth. He loved his country [illegible]. Could he have spoken after the fatal shot, his prayer would have been like that of his great prototype, William of Orange, "God have mercy on my country!"

I have alluded to the magnanimity of his soul—that noble trait of character. Low jealousies, base born envies, dark and foul [illegible] suspicions entered not into his composition. He stood ready to forgive his bitterest foes, he would even give them terms to which they could not by the slightest claim, as William of Orange gave his assassin the very money which he in truth used to purchase the pistol with which a few hours later he shot the deliverer of the Netherlands. He would have embraced most likely his assassin, had the shot not been a fatal one.

Very likely he erred on this point. He has been charged with too great leniency, and the things he had come just [illegible] in screening the guilty he has not always [illegible] the innocent. But it was the very kindness of his heart in allowing him to retain no personal resentments which at such times gave rise to him. For this reason he kept in mind of him, both in and out of the army, when most other men would have dismissed them. For this same he nominated Mr. Chase to Chief Justice, though at one time they were estranged from each other and stood before the public as opposing candidates for the Presidency. And among the same nobleness of nature, he would probably have given the insurgents far better terms than they now will have. In murdering him they have slain their best friend. His enemies north as well as south have persisted in representing him as an inhuman tyrant and a blood thirsty ruler; and yet he has never in his speeches and official papers uttered or written a sentiment that gives any countenance to these calumnies, while his whole career indicates an earnest desire that no evil should befall his enemies, save it should be necessary for the salvation of his country.

What adds to the force of these remarks is the fact that Mr. Lincoln has been placed in the most trying circumstances possible to his temperament. He had not only to meet and conquer the rebellion at the South, he had to pursue his way amid the clamor and the violence of his opposers at the North. There have been periods during his administration—dark and perilous hours—when it would seem as though he would have to succumb beneath the pressure of clashing interests—that he must be bruised if not ground to powder, between the upper and nether millstones of conservatism and radicalism. Hostile prejudices too, in and out of the army, treason rampant in the very sight of the capital, and plotting ruin in every State, "fused," as the London Spectator expresses it, "by fanatics of principle on one side who would pay no attention to his obligations as a constitutional ruler, and by fanatics of caste on the other who were not only deaf to the claims of justice, but would hear of no policy large enough for a revolutionary emergency, Mr Lincoln has persevered through all, without ever giving way to anger or despondency, or exultation or popular arrogance, or sectarian fanaticism, or caste prejudice, visibly growing in force of character, in self possession, and in magnanimity, till in his last short message to Congress, on the 4th of March, we can detect no longer the rude illiterate mould of a village lawyer's thoughts, but find it replaced by a grasp of principle, a dignity of manner, and a solemnity of purpose, which would have been unworthy neither of Hampden nor of Cromwell, while his gentleness and generosity of feeling towards his foes are almost greater than we should expect from either of them." Trusting in the righteousness of his cause, and in the rectitude of his intentions, and relying upon the help of God, he looked danger and trouble in the face with a hopeful countenance, and endured increasing labors and trials with a composure and patience [illegible] which seemed sometimes more than human.

Of Mr Lincoln's order of mind it will suffice to say that it was one well suited to the task imposed on him. He was argumentative rather than eloquent, in the popular acceptance of that term. His style was homely and plain such as the common mind uses, rather than elegant and classical. He evidently cared more for the thought than the mould of its expression, and yet few minds have impressed men more strongly than his, if we are to judge from the effect of his speeches and his writings. His words take hold of our moral feelings; rule in the domain of conscience. Thinking, honest men will not pause long to tell us *how* Mr. Lincoln spoke; they will long dwell upon *what* he said. They will go on to those solemn, earnest, humane utterances of the illustrious dead with ever increasing interest and emotion, and not all the clouds which calumny could roll between ever dim to our eyes the radiance of that mind to whom we have been wont in our darkest calamities to look for light.

Of President Lincoln's religious character we know less than we wish we knew. [illegible] the theatre is not the fitting place [illegible] to meet the messenger of death. [illegible] appointed unto him to die [illegible] that Mr. Lincoln had a profound reverence for his Maker and [illegible] to recognize His hand in His dealings with the American people is evident from his words so feelingly made to the citizens of Springfield that they would remember him in their prayers at the time he left them for the Capitol; from the acknowledgment of his dependence upon God as seen in all his official papers, especially in his late Inaugural Address; and from his own personal statement not long after the battle of Gettysburgh. There amid the wrecks and ruins of the battle field, the sorrows and sufferings of the poor soldiers, he says, "I resolved to be on the Lord's side, a believer in Jesus." We trust that the unexpected summons of departure found him prepared, through grace divine, for the [illegible] and where God shall wipe away tears from all eyes.

Abraham Lincoln the 16th President of the United States, is no more in the land of the living. His mission is ended. He was spared to see the end of the fearful struggle—the overthrow of the rebellion. Its last death throe was seen on the night of his own assassination. So far as it indicates the enemy, the great prize of the treason, that assassination was its fitting and closing act. He fell at his post a martyr to liberty and a constitutional, free government. A nation gathers around his coffin to-day—a nation [illegible] his old home in the quiet resting place in our own State [illegible] will hold, till the [illegible] the body rise to meet the Lord in his coming all that remains of the mortal form of our honored and beloved Chief Magistrate. Illinois will forever have the honor of having sent the two sons of her choice—each a martyr in the cause of the Union of States—[illegible], the elder one, whose funeral obsequies now engage the deepest sympathies of all hearts, and that younger son, our former fellow citizen on whose unflinching soul and strong arm [illegible] in those terrible shocks of war which were indispensable to the overthrow of the [illegible].

[illegible] the power of changing fortune to take away from Abraham Lincoln, as might possibly have happened had he lived, his solid and untarnished reputation as a great and good ruler. His life and labors, and his premature death, have secured for him a place on the roll of fame, high among the earth's worthies and the benignant benefactors of mankind. And it is indeed most grateful to our feelings—it gilds the over hanging cloud with a silver light in this sad hour, to find that all lovers of their country, whatever may heretofore have been their views of his policy, now pay a tribute to his exalted worth. Their feelings are well expressed in the words of an able opponent: "No other single achievement could [illegible] feeling of [illegible] in every dwelling. Had the country, previous to Mr. Lincoln's first election, foreseen what was coming it would not have chosen for President a man of Mr. Lincoln's inexperience. But if his path was to succeed, we doubt whether foresight and deliberation could have made a good choice. Any policy which a Republican President might have adopted in the spring of 1861, and adhered to with steadfastness during four years, would have exposed the government to be shivered into fragments by the shock of changing opinion. What was wanting in the flexibility of our political system, was made up in the character of Mr. Lincoln. As soon as the war cloud was lifted, he set himself to the performance of acts which commanded the approval of former opponents, and the day which preceded his death, was passed in employments more full of promise than any other in the calendar of his momentous era. There will fall into his opening and honored grave no warmer or more plenteous tributes of honest sensibility than is shed by those of his loyal fellow citizens who did not contribute to his re-election."

[illegible] ways of our torn and bleeding land, to overturn [illegible] the prejudices of old party [illegible], to unite the whole Union in bonds of unity and fellowship, God may have seen it best to lay the Head of the Nation on the altar of sacrifice. He may have guided the events [illegible] to complete the great work to which the life of the good man had been devoted. And had Mr. Lincoln known that he could accomplish by his death what he could not as well have accomplished by his life, such was his love for his country, he would himself have ascended that altar as a voluntary sacrifice. As we mingle our sympathies to-day, in common with Americans, in behalf of the bereaved family and a bereaved nation, let us, standing over his grave, renewedly devote ourselves to our country, our kind and our God; let us bury in that grave all past resentments and animosities, praying the meanwhile that the blessings of righteousness and peace may soon pervade every part of this broad land.

THE HEALTH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

All accounts agree that President Johnson appears to have fully recovered his health, and that his strong powers of mind appear to be as vigorous as ever. Our readers will remember that we gave our reasons for expecting this some weeks ago, so far as it depended on his own volition. It is nonsense to say, that a man, constituted as Mr. Johnson is, cannot control himself, when he determined to do so; as it is wrong to impair the public confidence in a man unless he forfeits it, beyond doubt or redemption.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BEFORE THE MURDER.

The *Herald's* Washington special sends details of events preceding the assassination of the President and his last hours. About half past 7 p. m., Hon. Geo. Ashmun called at the White House and was ushered into the parlor where Schuyler Colfax was seated waiting for a short interview with the President on business which had a bearing upon his proposed overland trip. A few moments elapsed when President Lincoln entered the room and a short conversation took place, touching upon various matters. The President was in a happy and jovial frame of mind. Mr. Ashmun desiring to see him on special business, as there being no time to attend to it then, the President took out a card and placing it on his knee wrote as follows:—

"Allow Mr. Ashmun and friend to come to me at 9 a. m. to-morrow.
A. LINCOLN
April 14, 1865."

These were the last words that he penned. It was the last time that he signed his name to any order, document or message. Mr Lincoln finally stated he must go to the theatre, and warmly pressed Speaker Colfax and Mr. Ashmun to accompany him, but they excused themselves on the score of previous engagement. At about eight p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln started for the carriage, the latter taking the arm of Mr. Ashmun, and the President and Mr. Colfax walking together. As soon as the President and Mrs. Lincoln were seated in the carriage the latter gave orders to the coachman to drive around to Senator Harris' to take in Miss Harris. As the carriage rolled away they said "Good bye, good bye," and Messrs. Ashmun and Colfax and the carriage had in a moment more disappeared from the ground in front of the White House. A few moments later, a party of four persons—the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and Mr. Rathbun, of Albany, step son of Senator Harris—arrived at the Theatre, and entered the front left and upper private box. A moment before the murder was made the President was leaning forward, resting his head on his hand, in his accustomed careless way, his eyes bent upon the stage, and enjoying a hearty laugh.

MISS HARRIS' STATEMENT.

Miss Harris, who was in the box with the President, makes the following statement: "About an hour before the commission of the deed, the assassin came to the door of the box and looked in to take a survey of the position of its occupants. It was supposed at the time that it was either a stranger or a messenger, or impudent curiosity. The person attracted no particular attention at the time. Upon his entering the box again, Major Rathbone rose and asked the intruder his business. He rushed past the Major without making a reply and placing his pistol close to the back of the President's head, actually in contact with it, fired, and instantly sprang upon the cushioned balustrade of the box, when he made a backward plunge with the knife, aimed at the breast of Mr. Lincoln. Major Rathbone, springing forward to protect the President, received a stab in his arm. The murderer then jumped upon the stage and effected his escape. The rapidity with which all was committed was astonishing. Mrs. Lincoln saw the form of the person go down from the box, and thought Mr Lincoln had fallen out on the stage. When all this was over she turned her eyes to the box and saw Mr. Lincoln's head had dropped forward upon his breast, and at once realized what had transpired. The murder of the President was at once announced at Grover's Theatre. Little Tad Lincoln was in attendance there, and the moment he heard the statement he seemed to go almost crazy, shrieked and sobbed in a heart rending manner. The poor boy was taken to the White House and soon quieted, when it was ascertained that his father was still alive. From the moment the President was shot up to his death he was insensible, and exhibited no signs of pain, recognized no person, and, in fact, [illegible]. Blood troubled his breathing, often making it exceedingly difficult. He was watched with tender care, and all that could be was done for him.

Vice President Johnson visited the President during the night, but remained only about an hour. In fact, none of those who had rushed to assist in taking care of the President, found that their presence impeded rather than gave assistance, and therefore left. Among these were many members of Congress and Western men. The number present was reduced to but few. Just ere he breathed his last, about five o'clock this morning, I reached the house where the President lay in his dying agonies. He was lying upon the bed, apparently breathing with great difficulty. He was entirely unconscious, as he had been since his assassination. The eyes were protruding from their sockets, and suffused with blood. In other respects his countenance was unchanged. In the adjoining room were Mrs. Lincoln, her son Capt Robert Lincoln, Miss Harris, who was with Mrs. Lincoln at the time of the assassination of the President, Rufus F. Andrews, and two lady friends of Mrs Lincoln. Mrs Lincoln was under great excitement and moaning; wringing her hands and [illegible]. "Why did he not shoot me instead of my husband? I have tried to be so careful of him, fearing something would happen, and his life seems to be more precious now than ever. I must go with him," and other expressions of like character. She was continually sending her son to the bedside of the President, exclaiming in great agony, "How can it be so?"

The scene was heartrending, and it is impossible to portray in its living light. Capt Robert Lincoln bears himself with great firmness, and constantly endeavors to assuage the grief of his mother by telling her to put her trust in God and all would be well. Occasionally being entirely overcome, he would retire into the hall and give vent to most heartrending lamentations. He would recover himself and return to his mother, and with remarkable self possession, try to cheer her broken spirits and lighten her load of sorrow. His conduct was a most remarkable exhibition of calmness in the most trying hour that I have ever seen.

About a quarter of an hour before the President died his breathing became very difficult, and in many instances seemed to have entirely closed so that the surgeons who were holding his pulse supposed him dead. He would breath with as great difficulty as to be heard in almost all parts of the house. Mrs. Lincoln took her last leave of him about twenty minutes before he expired, and was sitting in the adjoining room when it was announced to her that he was dead, and when the announcement was made she exclaimed, "Oh why did you not tell me he was dying!" The surgeons and members of the Cabinet, Senator Sumner, Capt. Robert Lincoln Gen. Todd, Mr. Field and Mr. Andrews were standing at his bedside when he breathed his last. Senator Sumner, Gen. Todd, Robt Lincoln and Rufus Andrews stood leaning over the headboard of the bed, watching every motion of the breathing breast of the dying President. Robert Lincoln was reclining himself upon the arm of Senator Sumner. The members of the Cabinet were standing by the side of the bed, Secretary Stanton at the left of Mr. Andrews, Mr Andrews near Mr. Lincoln's head. Next to him was Mr Dennison and others arranged along at the left. The surgeons were sitting upon the side and foot of the bed, holding the President's hands and with their watches observing the slow declension of the pulse. Such was the solemn stillness for the space of five minutes that the ticking of watches could be heard in the room. At twenty two minutes past seven his muscles relaxed, and the spirit of Abraham Lincoln flew from its earthly tabernacle to that bourne from which no traveler returns. The countenance of the President was beaming with that characteristic smile which only those who have seen him in his happiest moments can appreciate, and except the blackness of his eyes, his face appeared perfectly natural. He died without a struggle, and without even a perceptible motion of the limbs. Calmly and silently the great and good man passed away. The morning was calm and the rain was dropping gently upon the roof of the humble apartment where they laid him down to die. Guards having been stationed to keep people from [illegible] be heard in the streets save the footsteps of the guards [illegible] guarded all that remained of Abraham Lincoln. All present felt the solemnity of the occasion and no man could have witnessed the touching scenes without melting to tears. Even Secretary Stanton, whose coolness and self possession were remarkable, could not keep back the silent tributes of sorrow which rolled out of his eyes over his cheeks. Mrs Lincoln remained but a short time, when she was assisted into her carriage, and with her son Robert and other friends she was driven to the house, where but last evening she left for last time with her husband.

Secretary Stanton called upon Mr Seward just before twelve o'clock. Mr. Seward recognized him at once, asked him why the President had not called upon him. Up to this time he had no knowledge that the assassin had attacked any person outside of the house. Upon Mr. Stanton, therefore, devolved the unpleasant duty of informing him of the fate of the President, considering it best not to keep him longer in ignorance of the sad event—Mr. Stanton gave him a short and succinct statement of what had transpired. He at once appeared to comprehend the great events of the past night. Instead of having the effect to depress him it seemed to nerve him to meet his own afflictions, and his symptoms have been encouraging and hopeful all day.

The church of Dr. Gurley, where Mr. Lincoln usually attended service, has been very beautifully decked with mourning both inside and out. The pew usually occupied by the President and his family, has been appropriately decked with the habiliments of woe, and will to-morrow be closed. To-morrow is Communion Sabbath, and under the afflicting circumstances the services will be peculiarly impressive and affecting.

MR LINCOLN'S FAREWELL.

The lifeless remains of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will soon arrive at Springfield, which home he left on the 11th day of February, 1861, in the vigor of life and health. It is addressed to his neighbors from the rail road platform, as he bid them farewell:

MY FRIENDS: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

A SPEECH TO THE POINT.

On the 2d day of March, 1861, two days before Mr. Lincoln first took his seat as President of the United States, in the Senate of the United States, with the arch-rebel John C. Breckinridge in the chair Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee, rose and said:

Mr. President, I was going on to remark, in reference to a general allusion to treason, that if individuals were pointed out to me who were engaged in nightly conspiracies, in secret conclaves, and issuing orders directing the capture of our forts and the taking of our custom houses, I would show who were the traitors; and that being done, the persons pointed out coming within the purview and scope of the provisions of the Constitution which I have read, were I the President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did, 1806, with Aaron Burr, I would have them arrested, and if convicted within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, *by the Eternal God* I WOULD EXECUTE THEM. Sir, treason must be punished. Its enormity, and the extent and depth of its offense must be made known. *The time is not distant, if this Government is preserved, the Constitution obeyed, and its laws executed in every department,* WHEN SOMETHING OF THIS KIND MUST BE DONE.

WHO ARE THE MURDERERS?

[From the Cleveland Herald 14th.]

The telegraph announces the fact that the men who struck down President Lincoln and Secretary Seward are known. They are guilty of the most terrible murder ever known, but are not alone in their guilt. The guilt of the men who instigated the crime, and who gave the color of authority to the act, is even more damnable.

Among the official documents found in the rebel capital on the entry of our troops into Richmond, was a bill, offered in secret session of the rebel House of Representatives, January 30th, 1865, establishing a Secret Service Bureau, for the employment of secret agents "either in the Confederate States, or within the enemy's lines, or any foreign country," and authorizing the chief officer "to organize such a system for THE APPLICATION OF NEW MEANS OF WARFARE APPROVED, and of secret service agencies as may be deemed best to secure the objects of the establishment of the bureau."

Arson and Murder are among the "new means of warfare" adopted, and every member of the rebel government should be held to strict account for the fearful crimes committed under their sanction.

Rates of Advertising,
IN WEEKLY GAZETTE.
(Ten lines or less constitutes a Square.)

One Square one insertion	$1 00
do each additional insertion	50
Two Squares, one insertion	1 50

YEARLY RATES.

One Square, one year	$12 00
Two Squares, one year	18 00
Three Squares, one year	22 00
One-fourth column do	35 00
One-third column do	40 00
One-half column do	[illegible]
One column do	[illegible]

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
J. B. BROWN.

THE ATTACK ON MR SEWARD.

Washington, April 17

Geo. F. Robinson, a soldier and nurse, who was in attendance on Sec Seward on Friday night, has related circumstantially the proceedings in the chamber, from which it appears that it was through his brave and determined endeavors that the consummation of the murderous designs of the fiend was frustrated. According to Robinson's narration, Fred W. Seward, Maj. Seward and Mr. Hansill were all wounded on the stairway, as heretofore mentioned in this correspondence. As Robinson opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance without, the man struck at him, and in his hand he had a long knife, the blade of which appeared to be about twelve inches in length and one inch in width. Robinson determined to oppose his progress, raised his arm to parry the blow. The consequence was that a wound was inflicted in the centre of his forehead close to the hair, which he wore turned back. The knife glanced, and they clinched hands, in which the man holding the dagger came down upon Mr. Robinson's face, and felled him to the floor.

Miss Seward, at this juncture, escaped from the room and ran to the front window, screaming murder. The assassin leaped to the bed where Mr. Seward lay, still apparently in a helpless condition, and gave a murderous blow at his face. He missed his aim, however, and almost fell across Mr. Seward's body.

By this time Robinson had recovered. He jumped on the bed and caught hold of the assassin's arm. While he was thus attempting to hold the assassin, the latter struck Mr. Seward on the left side of the face and then on the right side. The assassin, then raised up and he and Robinson came to the floor together. They both got on to their feet, Robinson still keeping a firm hold of him. The assassin reached his left arm over Robinson's shoulder, and endeavored to force him to the floor. Finding he could not handle Robinson in that position, he dropped his pistol which had been fired against Robinson's face, in the hand which was around his neck, caught hold of Robinson's right arm with his left hand, and struck behind Robinson with the knife. They still continued straight for a few moments, Robinson forcing him towards the door which was open, with the intention of throwing him over the bannisters. When they had nearly reached the door, Maj. Augustus Seward entered the room. Robinson called on him to take the knife out of the assassin's hand. Maj. Seward immediately clutched the assassin. The latter then struck Robinson in the stomach, knocking him down, broke away from Maj. Seward and rushed down stairs. During the scuffle, where he cannot say, Robinson received a wound quite serious, two inches in breadth on the upper part of the right shoulder blade, another a little lower [illegible] bedside, he had seized the wrist of his right hand in which was the dagger, and did not release his hold until knocked down by the assassin near the door, and after Maj. Seward had come to his assistance.

He returned to the room after he found that the assassin had escaped and found that the Secretary had got off the bed to the floor, dragging with him, the bed clothes, and was lying in a pool of blood. Upon going to the Secretary he found no pulse in his wrist, and stated to Miss Seward, who had returned to the room, and asked if her father was dead, saying he believed he was. But upon a second examination Robinson ascertained that that his heart was still beating. The Secretary then said, "I am not dead; send for the police and a surgeon, and close the house." He then placed the Secretary on the bed, telling him he must not talk."

Mr. Robinson remained with Mr Seward until 11 o'clock the next morning, when he was removed to the Douglas Hospital. Every attention is being paid to this brave man by the attendants of this institution and his condition is very favorable.

THE ASSASSINATION—WHO INCITED IT?

In answering this question, we will not refer to the thousand threats tending to this great crime uttered in various shapes at the North within the last four years, but will simply republish the following, which first appeared in *The Selma Dispatch,* Alabama, soon after Mr Lincoln's re election, and was copied unrebuked into other rebel organs:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED TO HAVE PEACE BY THE 1ST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a 'land of liberty.' If this is not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the villains.

"I will give myself, one thousand dollars toward this patriotic purpose.

"Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cahawba, Ala.

"December 1, 1864. X."

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

It is a commentary on our institutions that will strike foreign nations with more surprise than it does our own people, that on the day following the death of Mr. Lincoln, the subscriptions to the popular loan reached a higher figure than for weeks before, and at the first open market Government securities sold at an advance. Had Napoleon the Third been assassinated, what would have been the effect on the bourse.

An ingenious contrivance invented by a Boston machinist named Woodbury, attached the quartermaster's department, enables two men to so twist a rail that it cannot be used again for railroad purposes.

GALENA GAZETTE.

J. B. BROWN,
Editor and Proprietor.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.

☞Gold 149¼.

EULOGY ON MR. LINCOLN.

We publish to-day the Eulogy on Mr. LINCOLN, pronounced by Rev. A. K. STRONG, in the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, on the 19th inst. It possesses a high order of merit, and in this opinion we shall be in full agreement with our readers.

The Eulogy is published at the request of a number of our citizens, and will be gratifying to all.

HAVE PATIENCE.

In the restoration of our nationality to its original basis—the Declaration of Independence—the people must learn patience. God, in his Providence, in the building up of nations, works by generations, not by days and hours. Is not the same process reversed in tearing down nations as is pursued in building them up? After Calhoun had invented his theory of Nullification, which as naturally run into Secession as water runs down hill—it took just about the average time of the life of a generation of men, (say thirty-three years,) for it to grow into its ultimate practical hediousness in this rebellion—till it could make trinkets of the bones of our murdered soldiers—till it could cooly capture and starve its prisoners to death by the tens of thousands, and finally, till it could enter the chamber of a sick and helpless man, the Secretary of State, and attempt to cut his throat; and deliberately enter a crowded theater and shoot the President of the United States in the midst of the performance of a play! To educate the *average mind* of the whole South up to this pitch of barbarous infamy took time, and indeed compared with a long life, a considerable portion of time.

It will require the patient and persistent action, sustained by the most resolute determination that the human mind is capable of, for a long time, to restore the state of feeling that existed at the period when Calhoun set his diabolical machinery at work to tear down the structure of our Government, for good and true citizens to rebuild the temple again. Unless the foundation is laid deep and strong in the immutable principles of eternal rights, we shall after all, labor in vain who build it. We do not say that in this process every man is to be made a profound statesman to ensure success, but we must have profound, patient, self sacrificing statesmen to plan the work and to see that every block of granite is hammered into its proper shape by justice and truth. Unless this is done—unless the great and sacred work is made a matter of the most serious concern—as serious as life and death are serious—all that we have yet done will be but the planting of thorns and thistles in the pathway of true progress. Men who live and work now must feel, and *act as it they felt*, that they are laboring for all the generations that are to come after them, and casting their bread upon the waters, in the true full faith of warm and earnest hearts, feel as sure as that they exist that somebody will find it, after many days.

THE FAMILY OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON.

The following particulars of the family history of President Andrew Johnson are of interest at this time. Mr. Johnson's family resides at present in Nashville, Tennessee, and consists of his wife and four children—two sons and two daughters His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew Johnson, Jr., is twelve years of age His two daughters, with their families also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in Eastern Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's son (Charles), a surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse in the year 1863 and killed, and Colonel Stover, a son-in-law, commanding the 4th regiment of Tennessee infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville, while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also a son-in-law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mrs. Colonel Stover will presided over the Presidential household.

A USELESS FEAR

We see that a number of democratic journals express fears, that Andrew Johnson will not be magnanimous! If magnanimity is only to be met by assassination, it is time that the meaning of that sacred word be carefully defended from perversion. We hope that Andrew Johnson's magnanimity will be plain, simple, unvarnished justice, as that will be the highest mercy to the State, and we have little doubt that this will be its complexion.

THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL

On the Nineteenth of April, 1775, the battle of Lexington took place; on the Nineteenth of April, 1861, the massacre of our troops took place at Baltimore; and on the Nineteenth of April, 1865, the Funeral of President Lincoln took place at the Capitol of the nation, and was solemnly observed in almost every loyal city, town, village and hamlet in the land.

DEATHS OF PRESIDENTS.

William Henry Harrison, who died a month after being sworn into office, and was succeded by John Tyler, and Zachary Taylor, who died one year and five months after his inauguration, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore. It has been suspected that both Harrison and Taylor were the victims of poison

THE SIBERIAN PLAGUE

A disease is prevailing at St. Petersburg, in Russia, known as the Siberian Plague, and it is creating great alarm in Western Europe. It is feared that it will make the circuit of the world, like the Asiatic cholera. Its character is that of a contagious fever accompanied by buboes, carbuncles, and other unsightly eruptions, Persons taken with it often die within thirty hours. It generally lasts, however, a week or ten days before terminating fatally.

☞"But we must not forget that what may be mercy to individuals is cruelty to the State."—*Andrew Johnson.*

SECRETARY SEWARD

The New York *World* is liberal in giving its advice, that if Secretary Seward recovers from his present mangled condition, he should retire from the office of Secretary of State. It gives as reasons, that his chief has been murdered, that he barely escaped with life, that he is repugnant to the rebels of the South, &c. We say, Mr Seward should remain where he is, so long as his mental and physical power will permit him to discharge the duties of the office in the masterly manner that he has done heretofore. Bad men—be they even demons in human shape—must never be permitted to feel that their cause is affected for the better by their bad acts. He must remain where he is, unless and until nature itself give the sign for his release. Every drop of blood he has shed in this terrible sacrifice will rise as a prayer to heaven, to be answered in earth, that the cause of treason shall not profit by this last crime, which is so unnatural that it has yet no name.

MAXIMILLIAN AND MEXICO.

There is a report that may well be believed, that Maximillian has already got tired of playing King in Mexico. The poor unfortunate man is really to be pitied. If he pleases the priesthood, the people will dethrone him. If he pleases the people, the priests will dethrone him, and the Pope will help them. If outsiders will let him alone, one party or the other will soon shoot him, as they did Iturbide, the other Emperor, many years ago. By the Monroe doctrine the United States declared against the whole line of king creating business on this continent. Maximillian knew all this before he took his present task upon him. Our Government cannot recognize his reign by that declaration. And here the matter can rest for the present on our part, for we are sure there can be no rest for the said Max, and the sooner he takes water the better he will sleep. All the United States need do now is to do nothing at all, and if they will keep on letting him alone for six months more, the disease of king-craft will cure itself, as before that time the Emperor will pray for some one to kick him out of that country if he can be got out in no other way.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

The public feeling at the South will be watched with the closest scrutiny. The military power of the rebellion has been crushed. The civil power is yet to be established. It will be noticed that Maj. Gen. Halleck has taken the place of Gen. Ord in command at Richmond. This is as it should be. His executive ability is of the highest order. His iron hand will there have enough to do to keep it from getting rusty.

DESCRIPTION OF BOOTH THE ASSASSIN.

The following is a description of Booth, the murderer of the President:

Height, five feet eight inches, weight, one hundred and sixty pounds, compact build; hair jet black, inclined to curl, of medium length, and parted behind, eyes black, and heavy dark eyebrows; wears a large seal ring on his little finger; when talking, inclines his head forward and looks down.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States passed the Arkansas Legislature on the 11th, by a unanimous vote.

RESIGNATION OF MAJ. GENERAL WASHBURNE.

[From the Memphis Bulletin of April, 14.]

Our citizens generally will learn with sincere regret that Major General Washburne has tendered his resignation to Gen. Thomas, said resignation to take effect on May 1st.

The reasons inducing this action are that the rebellion is now virtually at an end; treason has been trampled in the dust.—law and order are being rapidly restored, and there is no longer any necessity for those who entered the service of the country from purely patriotic motives, to retain their positions at the expense of great sacrifices of their private interests. Gen Washburne has now been nearly four years in the public service, and during all that time has been obliged so confide his large private interests to others. His pecuniary sacrifices in this manner during the last year were probably not less than twenty five thousand dollars, and as the country is now safe, and there is no longer any necessity existing for neglect of his personal interests, he tenders his resignation, and will return home to Wisconsin bearing with him the respect and regard of our whole people, a high reputation for administrative ability, and a character untarnished by even a suspicion of corruption or dishonor. It is not unlikely that he may be succeeded by the able, judicious, administrative officer, the gallant and courteous Brig Gen. Chetlain, who is highly esteemed and respected by our whole people.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide and forty six miles round. With a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots to go abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy five feet thick and one hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building The largest of pyramids was four hundred and eighty-one feet in height, and eight hundred and fifty three feet on the sides. The base covers eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are two hundred and eight. It employed 320,000 men building the labyrinth in Egypt, and it contains three hundred chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles around. Athens was twenty five miles around, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and the emperor Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles around.

Mr. Crouse of the New York Times, who has visited Richmond since the retirement of the rebels, says.

"A close inspection of Castle Thunder reveals one of the most hedious dungeons that can be conceived. We failed to see it, however, in all its filth and nastiness, for a strong force of men had been engaged two days in carrying out the accumulation of the past three years. The corporal of the guard who conducted us through pointed out a spot on the floor on one of the main halls, not yet cleaned, where the dirt was three inches thick, and alive with vermin, and yet on this, in this condition, prisoners were obliged to sleep either upon the dirt itself or upon palets of decaying straw.

There will be a great demand for all kinds of laborers and mechanics at the oil regions this spring and summer.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

I have been patiently waiting to be provided by the proper authorities with copies of the School Law, as amended by the last General Assembly, for gratuitous distribution among School officers, but as they are not yet received, and it is not known when they will be, I have concluded to publish a synopsis of the amendments as prepared by the State Superintendent. With a copy of the old School Law and a copy of the following, school offices will understand their duties:

Section 1. Is amended, by providing that the official term of the State Superintendent shall be extended to four years, to take effect from and after the next biennial election, in 1866

Sec. 11. As amended, changes the name of "School Commissioner," to "County Superintendent of Schools," and extends the term to four years, to take effect from and after the regular biennial election in November, 1865.

Sec. 15. As amended, requires county superintendents to scrutinize the bonds of township treasurers before filing them, and in case of any defect, to return them for correction.

Sec. 16. Authorizes county superintendents to loan county funds, at any rate of interest, not less than six per cent., nor more than ten per cent., the rate to be fixed, in each case, by the board of supervisors, or county court. It forbids the payment of any school funds to the township treasurers, by county superintendents, until said treasurers file, or renew, their bonds, as required by law.

[The Board Supervisors of this County have fixed the rate of interest at eight per cent.]

Sec. 17. Provides that counties from which, statistical reports are not received in the manner and within the time required by law, shall forfeit their share of the State school fund for the next ensuing year, and makes the county superintendent liable to removal by the county court or board of supervisors, for wilful neglect or failure to furnish the required report. The State superintendent may remit the forfeiture, for satisfactory cause.

Sec 20. Defines the educational duties of county superintendents, gives them primary jurisdiction in all local controversies, and provides for appeals to the State superintendent upon their statement of facts

Sec. 23. Provides that at the next regular election of trustees, three township trustees shall be elected, who shall, at their first meeting, which shall be within ten days after said election, draw lots for their respective terms of office, for one, two, and three years, and that thereafter one trustee shall be elected annually.

[The next regular election of Trustees will be held on the second Monday in October next. I understand that several towns in this county elected school Trustees at their township elections in April These elections are null and void, and the old trustees will be the legal officers till the full term for which they were elected shall have expired, or till the second Monday in next October. Three trustees will then be elected who will draw lots as provided above.]

Sec. 26. This section is amended by the substitution of the word "annually," for the word "biennially," in the second line; and by the proviso, that in case the proper officers fail or refuse to give notice of the regular elections of trustees, or of elections to fill vacancies, it shall be the duty of the county superintendent to give such notice.

Sec. 32. It is provided in this section that the president of the board of trustees shall hold his office for one year, and the treasurer for two years, as heretofore.

Sec. 33. Authorizes trustees of schools to divide their respective townships into one or more districts, as may best conduce to the interest of the schools, and provides for the prompt division of school funds and property when new districts are formed out of old ones. The funds on hand must be divided at the time the new district is formed, and the school property must be appraised and apportioned within three months from the formation of the new school district No division of funds or property is to be made when a portion of one district is set off to another but only when a new district is formed.

Sec. 34. No material change is made in this section, but its language is condensed and simplified, and the duty of the township treasurer, after the funds have been apportioned by the trustees, is more clearly defined.

Sec. 35. Requires written permits of transfer of pupils from one district to another to be delivered to the township treasurer instead of to the teacher, as heretofore; and makes such permits the only valid evidence of the consent of the respective districts. Requires the amount certified in each schedule to be due the teacher, to be computed upon the basis of the total number of days' attendance of all the schedules. Give specific directions as to the manner of returning schedules for different districts and townships. Provides for the formation of union districts by consolidation; the board of directors of the constituent districts to be then dissolved, and the union board to draw lots for their respective terms of office, and thereafter to be elected the same as other boards of directors.

Sec. 36. Provides that townships from which no statistical reports are received, shall forfeit their portion of the public funds for the next ensuing year—but authorizes the state superintendent to remit such forfeiture, for cause.

Sec. 39. Is amended by omitting the last period of said section, the same being incorporated in the 33d section of the act.

Sec 42. Makes it the duty of the township treasurer and county superintendent, successively, to order elections of directors in case the proper officers fail or refuse to order such elections.

Sec. 44 Requires directors to deliver certificates of district taxes and lists of resident tax-payers, to the township treasurer, instead of the county clerk as heretofore; and requires the treasurer to file the same with the county clerk.

Sec. 47. Authorizes boards of directors, by a vote of the people, to borrow money and levy taxes to purchase school sites and to build and improve school houses—the amount borrowed or levied for said purposes, being limited to five and three per cent. respectively, of the taxable property of the district.

Sec. 48. Fixes the minimum age at which children may be received into public schools, at six years, instead of five years, as formerly. Defines the duties of directors more fully, and authorizes them to select and locate school house sites, in case no one locality receives a majority of the votes cast at an election called for the purpose.

Sec. 50. As amended, allows but two grades of teachers' certificates, those of the first grade to be valid for two years—those of the second, for one year. Authorizes the granting of state certificates only upon public competitive examination, of which due notice shall be given—the terms and conditions to be prescribed by the state superintendent, in conjunction with the principal of the normal university.

Sec. 51. Requires county superintendents to hold examinations for teachers, at least four times a year, at such places as they may designate, and to give public notice of such meetings, the expense to be paid out of the school fund. The fee for certificates is abolished, but the cost of said certificates, and of necessary stamps, &c., may be paid for out of the school fund.

[As the above section relates to the duties of *County Superintendents* and not School Commissioners, it will not take effect till after the election next November. (See Sec. 11.) In other respects, the act is already in force, and has been since its passage.]

Sec. 54 Requires the director or directors to whom a schedule is delivered, to receipt for the same, and makes the director or directors signing such receipt, personally liable for any loss sustained by the teacher on account of the nondelivery of the schedule to the township treasurer, within the time fixed by law. On all balances remaining due and unpaid after the first Mondays in April and October, teachers are entitled to interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, until paid; and said balances and interest must be paid out of the first moneys coming into the hands of the township treasurer to the credit of the proper district, and not otherwise specifically appropriated.

Sec. 57. Allows township treasurers to loan all school funds, not subject to distribution at a rate of interest not less than six per cent., nor more than ten per cent. per annum: the rate of interest, if less than ten per cent., to be fixed by the board of trustees, at any regular or special meeting. Legalizes all loans of school money made by township treasurers, during the past two years, in accordance with the instructions of the late state superintendent.

Sec. 63. Requires township treasurers to make full settlement with boards of directors, on the first Mondays of April and October of every year, and to deliver to said directors, on demand, a written statement or exhibit, showing the condition of the account of each district, and the amount of funds in his hands to the credit of and belonging to each district respectively, and subject to the order of the directors thereof.

Sec. 66. Declares what shall constitute the principal of the county and township funds, respectively, and forbids the conveying of the interest, rents, and issues thereof to said principal, but requires all of said interest, &c., to be distributed annually.

Sec. 67. Requires all school funds collected from special taxes, levied by orders of school directors, or from the sale of property belonging to any district, and all other funds in the hands of the township treasurer, to be paid out, (after the same shall have been apportioned by the township trustees,) only on the order of the proper board of directors.

Sec. 71. As amended, allows county superintendents, for their services as such, including the duties of school visitation, the sum of three dollars per day for any number of days, not exceeding two hundred, in any one year, to be paid from the county treasury; and authorizes county courts and boards of supervisors to make additional appropriations to county superintendents for their services, if deemed proper, and also for the maintenance of county teachers' institutes. It is the intention of the amendment to this section to allow county superintendents the per diem of three dollars for all educational services performed by them as such superintendents, such as the examination of teachers, preparing and tabulating their annual reports, &c., as well as for visiting schools.

Sec. 72. Makes it the duty of boards of township trustees to allow and pay to township treasurers, a reasonable sum annually, for their services as clerks of said boards, and exempts all school officers from working on the roads, and military duty, but not from serving on juries.

Sec 82 Makes it the duty of the state attorneys of the several judicial circuits, to enforce the collection of all fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed or incurred in the courts of record in their several circuits, and to pay the same over to the school superintendents of the counties wherein the same have been imposed or incurred, retaining therefrom the fees and commissions allowed them by law; requires justices of the peace to enforce the collection of all fines, &c., imposed by them, by any lawful means, and that the officer charged with the collection thereof, shall pay the same, when collected, to the school superintendent of the county in which the same was imposed, and requires clerks of said courts of record, and justices of the peace, to report, under oath to the school superintendents of their respective counties, by the first of March, annually, the amount of such fines, penalties and forfeitures, imposed or incurred, in their respective courts, and the amount of such fines, forfeitures and penalties collected by them, giving each item separately, and the name of the officer charged with the collection thereof; and penalties for failure to make such reports or to pay over, on demand, the amount of such fines, penalties and forfeitures, when collected.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this amendatory act, are repealed; this act to be in force from and after its passage. The act was approved Feb. 16, 1865.

The foregoing is a brief synopsis of the essential points of the amendments passed by the late General Assembly—amendments which cannot fail to exert a most beneficial influence upon the common schools of the State, and to increase the strength, vigor and unity of the system.

The State authorities will furnish us with copies of the amended law as soon as possible. On receiving them, I will give notice of the same in order that school officers and teachers may call at my office and obtain them.

J. B. BROWN,
School Commissioner of
Jo Daviess County.

☞W. B. Jones & Co., merchants at Richmond, have written to a Philadelphia firm with whom they had dealings before the war, proposing to pay both the principal and interest of their debt in gold They are honest, at least.

☞Less than one-sixth of the foreign trade of New York was carried on last year by American vessels. Our merchantmen were afraid of the rebel pirates.

☞They have mean men at Troy. A man had his arm blown off Monday in firing a salute, and while he was senseless and bleeding somebody stole $18 from his pocket.

UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCH

Universal Safety Fuses.

Security for Life and Property
Security for Life and Property.

Free from phosphorus and Sulphur.
Free from phosphorus and Sulphur.

For Sale by Druggist and Grocers Everywhere.

SAMUEL F HOLT & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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mh30dim

GET THE BEST
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE
Interlock-Stitch Straight Needle Perfect Work.

A fine assortment of these Machines are kept constantly on hand at the

Corner of Main & Diagonal Streets,
(Under the Tyler House)

Miss Carson will be in attendance at all times to show the excellent qualities of these machines and learn parties purchasing here to use them.

Silk, cotton and linen thread, Needles, Oil, &c. kept constantly on hand, at New York prices.

J. H. BARRY, Agent for the Singer
jy12d1y Manufacturing Company.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Washington, April 20.

Maj. Gen. Dix.

The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. $50,000 reward will be paid by this department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State executive. $25,000 reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot, Booth's accomplice, $25,000 reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harald, another of Booth's accomplices. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that shall induce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President, and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before the Military Commission, and the punishment of death Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on the occasion, every man should consider his own innocence charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day till it is accomplished.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

New Orleans, April 18.

It is reported that Jeff Davis crossed the Mississippi river at Tinker's Bend, which was occupied by the Texas cavalry on the night of the 16th, escaping the observation of the naval forces.

Baltimore, April 18.

"A gentleman who was at Point Lookout yesterday A. M., was informed by an officer of one of our gunboats, that Booth and the other conspirators, about 30 in number, were in St. Mary's county, heavily armed, and endeavoring to make their way across the Potomac, which was strongly picketed, and no one allowed to pass. He also stated that on Sunday evening a small squad of our cavalry had a collision with them, and had been repulsed, but succeeded in capturing one of them. In the meantime our cavalry was reinforced yesterday morning, and were understood to have them completely surrounded, and their escape was deemed impossible.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

A highly important arrest has been made here to day. The name of the party, at present, is withheld. He has made a full confession being one of the conspirators against the life of the President, and acknowledges himself to be the author of the letter signed "Sam," which was found in Booth's trunk.

A special to the New York Herald says, Samuel Mattorn, of Hookstown, Md, the one who wrote the letter found in Booth's trunk, signed "Sam," has been arrested

Washington, April 18.

Late last week a man disguised as a laborer, and carrying a pick on his shoulder approached the house occupied by the family of Surratt, in this city, and was about to enter when he was arrested, and upon washing the dirt from his face he proved to be quite a different looking person from what his appearance indicated He called himself Payne, and exhibited not a little embarrassment. He managed to ask in agitated tones why he was arrested The colored servant of Secretary Seward was sent for, when he exclaimed immediately "that's the man—I know him by his general appearance and his mouth." The servant then said there could be no mistake. Others in Secretary Seward's house at the time, who probably have a recollection of Surratt's appearance, will be afforded an opportunity to recognize him. The man arrested is believed to be Surratt, who perpetrated the dreadful acts at Secretary Seward's house

New York, April 18.

The Following was received this morning:

"Washington, April 18

E. S. Sanford, New York:

We think both the Secretary and Frederick are better. They are sleeping quietly at this hour, 10 o'clock, A. M.

(Signed,) C. A SEWARD."

New York, April 20.

The Herald has advices from Winchester to the 18th, which state that Mosby surrendered his force to Gen Chapman, at Perryville, on the 17th, after arranging the terms with Gen. Hancock, which were similar to those granted Lee

It is understood Gen. Rosser has also asked that his command be included in the cartel.

Mosby's men number probably 700.

A great number of Lee's soldiers are arriving within our lines. They scout the idea that any portion of their army has gone to Johnston, and say when it is fairly understood by Johnston's men, they can go to their homes, they will go there.

New York, April 23.

The Tribune learns from a passenger from Charleston, that just as the steamer left a report came that an expedition sent out by Gilmore, under Potter, to Sumterville and Manchester, destroyed all the railroad bridges between Columbia and Florence, one thousand bales of cotton, three locomotives, thirteen passenger cars, and brought in 2,500 liberated slaves.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says Gen. Ord has been superceded in command here by Gen Halleck. The former officer is ordered to report at Charleston, S. C. Gen. Gilmore, lately commander at the latter place, is relieved and directed to report for duty at Washington. Judge Campbell and Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, who it was reported had been placed under arrest, were still at liberty in that city, on Thursday last.

The Tribunes, Washington special says parties from Richmond report an unsatisfactory condition of affairs there. One Union soldier had been assassinated and several deadly assaults had been made upon Union citizens.

Gen. Dent, late of Grant's staff, succeeds Gen. Shepley as military governor of Richmond.

Col. Tom Green, son-in-law of "Father Ritchie," has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the conspiracy.

The Herald's correspondent at Goldsboro says, that on Sunday last the disposition of Gen Stoneman's forces was such as to insure Johnson's capture in a very short time.

Kilpatrick had pushed the rebels some 30 miles beyond Raleigh without meeting with any resistance from them Raleigh being in undisputed possession of the National forces. The Railroad was being rapidly repaired and trains would be running through to that city from Wilmington and Newbern in a few days. The majority of the people of North Carolina, wherever Gen. Sherman's troops penetrated, are represented as being very anxious to be allowed to resume their former position in the Union and perfectly willing in order to obtain that object, to give up the institution of slavery entirely.

The old 10th army corps has been re-organized, and is commanded by Gen. Terry.

The Herald's correspondent details the movements of the cavalry column under Gen Wilson. The first resistance met by Gen Wilson's troops was at Monticello, where, after a short engagement, Roddy's rebels were routed. They retreated, skirmishing for about 27 miles, when, on the 1st, having formed a junction with Forrest, Lyon and Chalmers, the first named took command and the rebels again made a stand, and were driven in every direction, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded, over 200 prisoners, and three pieces of artillery. They then retreated to Selma, where, behind very strong works, an obstinate defence was prepared. On the next day, the 2d, Gen. Wilson moved to the attack, and after about an hour of severe fighting, the fortifications were carried by assault and his troops entered the town, capturing over 2,000 prisoners and 150 cannon, large numbers of horses and mules, and immense quantities of supplies, ammunition, &c. Besides these there fell into Gen Wilson's possession millions of dollars worth of cotton, a large arsenal, naval iron works, and other manufactories of which, together with many buildings belonging to prominent rebels, were destroyed.

New York, April 22

The Tribune's Washington special says while President Lincoln was in Richmond, Judge Campbell told him that, in an interview with Davis, Breckenridge and Benjamin, just before they left, he said to them that as there was no hope for the Confederacy, and President Lincoln could not negotiate with him, he, Lincoln, would negotiate with the State, and recognize the right of the Virginia legislature to control, the troops of that State. He then told Mr Lincoln that if he would permit that body to convene, it would doubtless recal the Virginia troops from the field Mr Lincoln cautioned Judge Campbell against any misunderstanding, and gave him, in writing, his only terms, which were those tendered in the Hampton Roads interview, to which he added another, that in case the leaders persisted in the war, their property should be relentlessly confiscated. On the way to Washington Mr Lincoln wrote an order to Gen. Weitzel to permit the Virginia legislature to convene, in Richmond, for the purpose of withdrawing the Virginia troops from the rebel army, but not to allow the use of any treasonable language, nor the adoption of treasonable measures, but on the very day of his death he received a letter from Judge Campbell, tinged with the usual rebel insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him, and arguing that though the military power of the Confederacy was destroyed, the spirit of the Southern people remained unbroken "If you want to conciliate them," he said, "it will be wise for you to grant an amnesty, and necessary for you to treat leniently their leading public men, and seek their assistance."

This was too much, even for Mr Lincoln's good nature. He characterized Campbell's course as ungrateful and outrageous. Meanwhile the surrender of Lee's army obviated the necessity for convening the Virginia Legislature, and he sent out an order countermanding the call.

New York, April 22

The Herald's Washington dispatch says, Gen. Sheridan, at City Point, on Thursday night, received a communication from Gen. Sherman, announcing the full surrender of the rebel Gen. Johnston's army.

Washington, April 22.

Information from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, states that an officer had arrived from Goldsboro who stated that Johnston's army was so completely demoralized since hearing of Lee's surrender, that Johnston dared not risk a battle.

New York, April 22.

The Tribune's Washington special says the investigation of the conspiracy, now going on, shows that Mr. Lincoln's death had already been attempted by poison.

Cairo, April 22.

The Mississippi squadron flag ship Black Hawk was entirely destroyed by fire at Mound City this morning. No particulars.

New York, April 21.

The N. Y. Times' Spanish Fort correspondent says there were captured in the defenses of Mobile, 316 guns, of which Spanish Fort had 46.

The rebel gunboats escaped up the river, but they will be captured or destroyed, There were five of them, four of them iron clads.

Our loss is about 1,800. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is not less than 2,000.

New York Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, April 23

Cotton quiet.
Flour more active, 5c better, 8.25a35 ex'l.
Wheat shade firmer, 1 51 for winter red.

☞Sugar at Havana was selling at seven cents a pound at last accounts, but lower prices were expected, as there is a great abundance of it in the Cuban markets. News of the fall in gold here sent it down.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Jo Daviess County, SS. In the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court, to May Term, A. D. 1865. Trustees of Schools, Township 29 N. 1 E. of 4th P. M. vs Zephaniah Bell. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Zephaniah Bell that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court, dated the 17th day of March A. D. 1865, at the suit of the said Trustees of Schools of township No 29, N. R. 1 E. of 4th P. M. against the estate of the said Zephaniah Bell for the sum of eighty three dollars and twenty five cents, directed to the Sheriff of said Jo Daviess County to execute, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you the said Zephaniah Bell shall personally be and appear before the said Jo Daviess County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Galena, on the third Monday in the month of May next, A. D. 1865, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. R. ROWLEY, Clerk.
M CLELLAN & JACKSON, plff's Atty's
Dated at Galena, April 8, 1865. d4w.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Jo Daviess County, SS. In Jo Daviess County Circuit Court May term, A. D. 1865 Henry F. McCloskey vs O. P. Cobb, Christy & Co. Foreign attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said O. P. Cobb, Christy & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court, at the suit of the said Henry F. McCloskey, and against the estate, goods and chattels of the said O. P. Cobb, Christy & Co for the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred, and three dollars and four cents, dated the 3d day of April A. D. 1865, and directed to the Sheriff of said Jo Daviess County to execute, which said writ has been returned executed. Now unless you, the said O. P. Cobb, Christy & Co., shall personally be and appear before the Judge of the said Jo Daviess County Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Galena on the third Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgment will be rendered against you, in favor of the said Henry F. McCloskey, and so much of the property attached as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgement and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM R. ROWLEY, Clerk.
D. SHEEAN Plff's atty
Dated at Galena, April 11th, 1865. april14d4w

PROBATE NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BOWDEN, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of William Bowden, deceased, late of the County of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of said Jo Daviess County at the Court House in Galena at the regular term on the third Monday in May, A. D. 1865, at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ELIZABETH BOWDEN, Adm'trix,
mar21d6w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

By virtue of decree of partition and sale rendered in the Circuit Court of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, at the March term A. D. 1865 I will sell at the Court House door, in the city of Galena, in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of April A. D. 1865, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the property described in said decree, to wit:

The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty one, in township [illegible] nine, north of range [illegible] east of the fourth principal meridian, in said county, excepting from said land and premises 9 100 of an acre in the town of Council Hill, commencing at the N. E. corner of said N. W. quarter of S. W. quarter, thence south 1 27 chains, thence north 87 degrees, west 2 30 chains or to the north boundary of said last named quarter quarter section, thence east 1 62 chains to the place of beginning. Also excepting one lot on the north side of the railroad, commencing at the north west corner of said last named quarter quarter section, thence east 10 10 chains, thence south 71¾ degrees, west 28 links, thence south 72¼ degrees, west 2 00 chains thence south 79 degrees, west 2 00 chains thence south eighty three and three-fourth degrees west ninety eight links thence south eighty six and three fourth degrees west, ninety eight links thence south eighty six and three-fourth degrees west, ten and forty-one hundredth's chains, thence north eighty five degrees and twenty minutes west two and ninety one hundredth's chains, to a point one and fifty two hundredth's chains north of the central line of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence south ninety links to the place of beginning and excepting also such portion of said premises as is owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for right of way across the same, making in all about four and seventy nine hundredths acres excepted, from sale, from said quarter of quarter section last described.

Terms of sale—*Purchase money to be paid on delivery of Deed.*

WM FARRAR, Special Commissioner.
Galena, March 27, 1865.
mh30td.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Jo Daviess County, SS: To Daviess County Circuit Court May term, A. D. 1865 Luther M Kennett administrator of the estate of Ferdinand Kennett, deceased vs. Thomas Childs. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Childs that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court dated the 29th day of March A. D. 1865, at the suit of Luther M Kennett administrator of the estate of Ferdinand Kennett deceased, against [illegible] for four thousand four hundred [illegible] dollars and twenty eight cents directed to the Sheriff of Jo Daviess County to execute, which said writ has been returned "executed by reading the same to Edward H Gratiot, Garnishee."

Now therefore, unless you the said Thomas Childs shall personally be and appear before the said Jo Daviess County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the City of Galena, on the third Monday in the month of May next (A. D. 1865) give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Luther M. Kennett, administrator as aforesaid and so much of such sum of money as shall be found to be in the hands of the said Edward H Gratiot, Garnishee, as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be applied to the satisfaction of the same.

W. R. ROWLEY, Clerk.
McCLELLAN & JACKSON,
Att'ys for Plff.
Dated at Galena, this 29th day of March A. 1865. mar31d4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Jo Daviess County SS: May term A. D. 1865 John E Furlong and Charles D Gray by his Guardian, Catharine Gray, vs Patrick M. Guthrie and Emma Guthrie, impleaded with John D Platt et al. Bill in Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of Patrick M Guthrie and Emma Guthrie defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Jo Daviess County Circuit Court. Notice is hereby given to them that the complainants above named filed their "Amended Supplemental Bill" of complaint in said Court on the chancery side thereof on the 20th day of March A. D. 1865 and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants returnable on the third Monday of May next (1865) as is by law required.

Now unless you the said Patrick M. Guthrie and Emma Guthrie shall personally be and appear before said Jo Daviess County Circuit Court on the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Galena in said County on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Dated at Galena, March 29th, A. D. 1865.
W. R. ROWLEY, Clerk.
JOHNSON & SHEEAN, Compl'ts Sol'rs. mar31d4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois, in favor of the Trustees of Schools of the township 28, north range one east 4th P. M., to the use of inhabitants of said township, and against the lands and tenements of ——— the county and State aforesaid. I have levied upon the following described real estate, situated and being in the City of Galena, in the County and State aforesaid to wit:

All the right title and interest of the said William Warren and Catharine Warren, in and to the east half of lot number three (3) as subdivided by David Smith in block number twenty two (22) in the lots known now city of Galena, fronting fifty (50) feet on Bodge Street, and being in depth one hundred and eighty (180) feet, and being the same lot conveyed Timothy Corcoran and wife by deed dated 2d of July and recorded in the Recorder's office of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, to said William Warren. Together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, which real estate I shall offer at public sale, on Friday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the Court House door, in the city of Galena, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, to the highest and best bidder for ready money.

WILLIAM FARRAR,
Sheriff of Jo Daviess County, Illinois.
Galena, April 6, A. D. 1865.
apr6d4t

TRUSTEES SALE.

Whereas George Elberly and Frances Elberly did by their deed dated the 2d day of September, 1858, convey to me the following described lot of land, situated in the county of Jo Daviess, and State of Illinois, to wit:

The south half of lot number seventy-nine (79) fronting twenty five feet on Franklin street, and extending back to Meeker street in the city of Galena, which deed was made in trust to secure payment of a certain note therein described. Now, default having been made in the payment of said note I will by virtue of the power in said deed contained, expose said lot to public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House, in said city of Galena, on the 26th day of April 1865, between two and four o'clock P. M. of that day.

BENJAMIN F FELT, Trustee
Galena, March 27, 1865. did

HANOVER DAILY MAIL
AND
Passenger Express.

Leaves Hanover at 7 o'clock A. M arrives at Galena at 11 o'clock A. M. Leaves Galena at 2 o'clock P. M Arrives at Hanover at 5 o'clock P. M Special attention given to Express packages, errand or any other business matter entrusted to the care of the undersigned The contractor will hold himself responsible for money, packages or any other valuable property sent by him

B C MORGAN,
Contractor.
apr15d1y

PETROLEUM
The New York & Liverpool
PETROLEUM COMPANY

ORGANIZED UNDER THE
MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL $1,000,000,
IN
One Hundred Thousand Shares,
AT
$10 PER SHARE.

Subscription Price, Five Dollars per Share, Not Liable to further Assessment.

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No. 24 Empire Building,
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Post Office Address, Box 5,368, New York.

OFFICERS:
Hon DANIELS DICKINSON, President.
H M T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BISSETT Secretary
H J BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now producing Oil.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes or government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P O Box 5,368, New York City, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company 142 Broadway, New York City, or to any of its Agents."

mh6d3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
PREMIUM
SEWING
MACHINES

MAKING THE
Grover & Baker and Lock Stitch.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS Family Sewing Machines, $50 to $100.

We have lately introduced a new style Family Sewing Machine, making the Shuttle Stitch, or stitch alike on both sides, arranged in the same style and sold at the same prices as our Grover & Baker stitch Machines

At our office alone can purchasers examine the relative merits of each stitch, and be guaranteed ultimate and thorough satisfaction by our privilege of exchanging for either style, if not suited with their first choice.

GROVER & BAKER'S LOCK STITCH Family Sewing Machine, $50 to $100.

GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9, Sewing Machine. $50.

Our No. 9 Machine is admirably adapted to the wants of all Manufacturers, and is far more simple, durable and cheaper than any other Shuttle Machine in use, and a great favorite wherever introduced.

A Sewing Machine that will not embroider, as well as stitch is not the one for Family use—Grover & Baker's celebrated Machines both stitch and embroider with equal facility.

GROVER & BAKER'S PREMIUM MACHINES, Stitch & Embroider with equal facility.

GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine Depo, 110 Lake St.

Call and examine our Machines before purchasing elsewhere If one manufacture a large variety of styles at each stitch, and adapted to the requirements of families and manufacturers of goods where sewing is employed

F. E. BERGMAN, Agent,
May,11 1863-d1y 150 Main Street, Galena.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
The Singer Sewing Machines

Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world wide reputation It is beyond doubt, the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Anyone, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Pamphlet

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.
☞Chicago Office 50 Clark Street
J. H. BARRY, Agent in Galena.
Jy27d1y

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!
AT THE
Jamaica Coffee & Spice Mills
No. 163 Main St.

We would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Galena, and the public at large to our superior and fine flavored

ROASTED & GROUND COFFEE
At Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment o
TEAS, GROCERIES, &C.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well by calling and examining our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

T. J. WHITELY, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
June 3, '64-d1y. Main st Galena Ill.

WM C BOSTWICK,
Notary Public,
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS

A. M. SACKETT. J. WAGDIN.
POTTERY.

Butter Pots, Milk Pans, Churns, Jugs, Preserve Jars, Flower Pots, Stove-pipe Crocks, Garden Pots, Water Pipe, Drain Tile, &c., &c.

☞Orders promptly filled.
SACKETT & WAGDIN.
Galena, April 9, 1863. dlap9,'63.

GEO. ALTONA,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
(Successor to C. B. PERKINS,)
Business carried on at Perkins' old stand,
149 Main street,

A complete stock of everything in the line constantly on hand. Having had many years experience in the business I hope to give satisfaction to all my patrons.

my9d1y. GEO ALTONA.

GALENA GAZETTE.

Local Matters.

TUESDAY MORNING, : APRIL 25.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865, trains will leave this Station as follows:

BOUND EAST AND SOUTH.

First Passenger, 8:55 A. M. (except Sunday)
Second Passenger, 4 40 P. M. (except Saturday)

BOUND NORTH:

First Passengers, 8.03 A. M. (except Monday.)
Second Passenger, 7 33 P. M. (except Sunday.)

OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Wednesday morning was ushered in with a copious and steady rain, as if the very heavens partook of the spirit of mourning, and wept tears of sorrow on the scene below. A whole nation was clad in the habiliments betokening grief and humility, fit emblems in betokening a nation's funeral of its great and good Chief-Magistrate whose mortal remains were that day to undergo the rites of sepulter. These solemn rites were not to be observed alone by some single friend, by some hired workman, nor by some small circle of relations and friends, who knew the deceased in the little hamlet, beyond whose bounds he had seldom passed, nor even by a single town or city; but the funeral was that of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, and that Chief Magistrate the great, the good, the honored, the loved ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and every loyal heart, and every loyal household, and every hamlet, village, city, town and State, wept for his departure. About nine o'clock the clouds cleared away, and for a time the bright sun shone out, as in token of gladness that the heart of the people still remained warm and sensitive in the love they bore to true greatness, and were moved as the leaves of the forest trees are moved by the breezes of heaven, as they trembled with emotion and vibrated in the mournful sorrow that had touched their heart strings with the song of melancholy grief—the song that the soul itself in its solitude alone can hear, and which strives in vain to make itself to be heard by any outward expression.

In the city all business was suspended. No one thought to buy or sell, except at the imperative demand of necessity or at the pleadings of mercy. The day was devoted to humility and sorrow by a stricken people as no day had ever been devoted before The very houses were clad in the habiliments of mourning, and it was touching, as one passed along, to mark the many devices, varied in structure as the fair hands that designed, or wove, or grouped them varied, that refined grief had fashioned in token of wounded sympathy, of sincere veneration that was a love, and of a patriotism the flame of which never grew dim before the shrine of our nation's honor, freedom and perpetuity. The bells of the city from morning till the evening shades settled into darkness, tolled in melancholy cadence. Every half hour the crashing of cannon reminded us anew, that our mourning was that of no ordinary grief, but that the late commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy was no more.

At half past 11 o'clock the procession formed at the De Soto, in the order set forth in the published programme, as below:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1st—Guns were fired every half hour from 9 A. M., until 7 P. M., under the direction of Geo. Allona and Geo. Beck.

2d—All the bells in the city were tolled from 7 A. M., until 7 P. M., except during services in the churches.

3d—Procession was formed in front of the DeSoto House at 11½ o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Col. Wm R. Rowley, assisted by O. L. Grant, Capt. C. R. Perkins, Walter Ford, Dr. Chas. H. Reille, Richard Barrett, Thos. Mc Nulty and H. D. Howard, in the following order:

Germania Band.

Home Guards as Guard of Honor.

Bearers.		Bearers.
Aug. Estey,	Hearse with Pall.	J. G Soulard,
E. H. Beebe,		James Rood,
C. S. Hempstead,		Geo. Huey,
Fred K Stahl,		H. Newhall,
B H. Campbell,		H. W. Foltz,
John Adams,		Henry Corwith,

Clergy in Carriages,
Committee of Arrangements,
Judges of Courts and Members of the Bar,
City Council,
Civic Societies according to Seniority,
Fire Companies,
Citizens on Foot,
Citizens in Carriages,
Citizens on Horseback.

It was about one mile in length. It passed its prescribed round, and at half-past twelve was dismissed. At half past one o'clock, the people assembled at various churches, at which services had been appointed to be held. The Churches had all been appropriately draped for the occasion.

The large body of the St. Michael's Catholic Church, on Bench street was crowded with the audience. The Eulogy was pronounced by Father DONELAN, of Rockford We were not present, but those who were say that it was characterized by sublime eloquence, by the most thorough loyalty, and by a directness of thought and expression seldom heard His aspirations in prayer for President JOHNSON were solemn, ardent, and deeply sincere.

At the South Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. G. BLISS pronounced the Eulogy. Before it was known that the Governor and others had recommended that separate services should be held in the different churches, the reverend gentleman was selected to address the whole community at the Catholic Church. It is not necessary to say here, that the masterly command of thought and language possessed by him, was used with the utmost appropriateness and power on the occasion The house was filled and the audience dwelt upon the eloquent words and burning thoughts in rapt attention.

The Eulogy at the First Presbyterian Church was delivered by Rev. A. K. STRONG. It was remarkable for its Christian eloquence of thought, its clear expression, its profound patriotism, its nice appreciation of the character of Mr. LINCOLN, and the fine sensibility and logical strength with which it was filled. Its deep moral teaching could not fail of having a lasting impression on the hearts of those who were present. The house was crowded almost to its full capacity. The concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of the Congregational Church, and the singing by the Choir on the occasion, were also appropriate to the solemnities of the time.

MEETING AT WARREN.

At a public meeting held in Warren, Ill., April 15th, 1865, to give expression to the sentiments of our people, relative to the assassination of the President of the United States, and the brutal attempt to murder William H. Seward, Secretary of State, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, to report to an adjourned meeting held in the same place, on the evening of the same day. S. R. Smith, A. M. Jones, Rev. E. D. Lewis, Rev. J. Odgers, C. T. Sisson, Bedford, L. H. Clark, T. D. Thornton, James Bayne, Solon Way, W. D. Putnam, Dr. Baber Dwight Parker, Peter Dorber, S. C. Van Duzen, Dr. Loynelds, and Hon. J. D. Platt.

The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting on Saturday night.

Resolved, That the citizens of Warren and vicinity, join the people of the United States in the expression of heartfelt sympathy upon this occasion of great National sorrow, and while we bow in meek submission to the mysterious power, which has removed from the scene of great and important labor, the noble executive and statesman, and the great diplomat of the age, in this hour of the country's peril, yet we can, in the midst of our sorrow render grateful tribute to the past deeds of their greatness, and add our portion to their meed of praise; and whereas, the people of the United States, through the strong arm of their military power, have defeated the armies of the rebellion, and driven the leaders of the *quasi* Government from their capital, and through the wisdom and executive ability of Abraham Lincoln, the afflicted nation were about to receive tidings of permanent peace, and

WHEREAS, in the midst of great rejoicing, the shout of victory, and the gladness of a people vindicated and redeemed, the assassin has stricken down the noble President and the efficient Secretary, therefore be it

Resolved, That the time has come when, in the further prosecution of the war, stern justice should be meted out to traitors, North and South, and all expressions of sympathy for the cause of rebellion or its aiders and abettors, be furnished by the severest penalty of the law. And it is further

Resolved, That this meeting protest against the toleration of blatant traitors in our midst, no matter what party, name or title may distinguish them, and that the expression of treasonable sentiment, or sympathy for the schemes of traitors, in the public prints of the day, is reprehensible, and that presses devoted to any party or organization, which has for its object the opposing of the government, or its efforts to suppress rebellion, should be made to feel the strong arm of law. And it is further

Resolved, That it is our duty, as loyal citizens to drive from our midst all persons, be they male or female, who express satisfaction at the sad tidings, or insult our sorrow by uttering sentiments of sympathy for rebels and their treason, and it is

Resolved, That we know no party in this great struggle, and allow by-gones to be by-gones, only requiring the pledge, fidelity to the Union, liberty and justice, and with patriotism as a watchword, we will rally for the punishment of treason wherever found.

Resolved, that these resolutions be published in the Warren *Independent* and Galena GAZETTE, and the loyal papers of Chicago.

S. R SMITH, Chairman.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE

Several schools in this county have already commenced their spring terms, and it is to be hoped that the directors of such schools will allow their teachers to take a vacation next week for the purpose of attending the Institute Such has been the custom in this County, and almost every where else. Indeed many of the most intelligent school directors refuse to employ any teacher who neglects to avail himself of the opportunities which these Institutes offer for gaining instruction upon the best methods of teaching.

We are sorry to learn that the school directors in this city, have forbidden the teachers to close their schools to attend the Institute next week. This action of the Board certainly does no credit to the intelligence of our city, and we sincerely hope it will be reconsidered. The Teachers after spending a week in the way proposed would return to their tasks invigorated in body, improved in mind, and prepared to labor with renewed energy for the advancement of their pupils. By all means give them a vacation.

Another Candidate for the Church of the New Dispensashuntion.

Eli C. Jones, for some years with the M. E. Church, has left that church on account of its loyalty and united with Petroleum V. Nasby in the "church of the New Dispensashuntion." He formerly edited a Democratic paper at St Anthony, and I believe several other towns and preached at the same time, and consequently he has a religious horror of mixing religion with politics. The real facts are, he could not preach acceptably in that church, and thought best to leave I hope he may prove faithful in the new church. The faith and purity of the man may be better understood by reading the first paragraph of Mr Jones' communication in the *Democrat* of the 16th. He says:

MR EDITOR—Believing you to be a friend to civil and religious liberty, and opposed to perverting the Church into a political machine, I ask the privilege of making public, through the columns of your excellent paper, a few facts respecting "THE CHRISTIAN UNION" No one, perhaps is better acquainted with the general demoralization of the churches, through fanatical preaching, than yourself. In nearly every branch of the Christian Church, thousands have been driven from the communion and the house of God by the intolerance and despotism of political abolitionism.

I am content to believe that the modern Eli will prove more faithful than the Eli of old, who fell back in his chair and gave up the ghost.

ONE OF YOUR FORMER FLOCK.

Glorious News for the Ladies.

J. G. Schmohl arrived home a few days ago from the east, and has received by Am. Express, all the leading and first class styles in Fashionable Millinery, Fancy Dress Goods and Notions.

The Bonnet Show Room will be opened on Tuesday, the 25th inst. I respectfully invite the Ladies of the city and surrounding country to give me a call. New arrivals daily. J. G. SCHMOHL,

134 Main Street, Marble Store.

tsa.

The River.

The River is rising rapidly, and the prospect is fair for high water.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE

A Teachers Institute will be held in Warren, Jo Daviess County, to commence Monday evening, April 24th, and continue during the week.

Some of the ablest educational men in the West have promised to be present to entertain the Institute with evening lectures and assist in conducting the exercises of each day.

Prof. Richard Edwards, of the State Normal University will be with us a portion of the week. Prof. A. A. Griffith and Prof. Lyman, celebrated elocutionists, and Prof. Parsons, of Dubuque will also be present.

The people of Warren have very kindly invited all who wish to attend the Institute to stay with them during the week free of charge.

Every teacher, who can possibly do so should be present. Other friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

I shall hold an examination of teachers on Saturday. J. B. BROWN,

County Superintendent of Schools.

Hon. E. B. Washburne

Mr. Washburne was one of the pall-bearers at the Funeral of Mr. Lincoln at Washington, and is accompanying the remains to Springfield.

An Omission.

We were informed last Wednesday that but three churches in this city were holding services, and in our account of the obsequies only three were mentioned. We have since learned that addresses were delivered to large audiences, both in the German Methodist and the German Lutheran churches. Both of these churches were richly draped in mourning, and those present speak of the exercises as being solemn and impressive. At the German Methodist church an able address was delivered by the Rev Mr Hollman, the pastor in charge. Rev. Mr. Schiller of Andrew, Iowa, delivered an appropriate address at the German Lutheran Church.

Sanitary Fair.

Committees have been appointed in this city to solicit contributions to the Great Northwestern Sanitary Fair, soon to be held in Chicago Some of these committees have commenced their work and all of them will soon be in the field. Funds are greatly needed by the Sanitary Commission for the relief of the thousands of sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals, and we are sure that Galena will not be behind her sister cities in this good work. Every one can certainly spare something for so worthy an object. It has been suggested that one day's income from each citizen would put the committee in possession of all the fund they need. Will not every man and woman do so much for those who have done and suffered so much for our country in the dark hour of its peril?

Our Concert.

The Programme of the Concert of the "Galena Musical Union" will be found in another column. The entertainment will be held at Davis Hall, on Tuesday evening next We wish to call the special attention of our readers and friends to this concert, and urge their attendance. Galena certainly has home talent, not a little of which is combined in this entertainment, and from this fact alone should call out a full house. And again, its object—the benefit of Soldiers Families, cannot fail to secure the approbation and deserve the patronage of all our citizens The members of this "Union" have met every week for several months past, we have had the pleasure of being a spectator at several of these meetings, and are consequently aware of its superiority. Let everybody take an interest in this educational and patriotic movement and thus assist the families of the defenders of our country.

County Sabbath School Convention at Galena May 1st and 2d, 1865.

All the friends of Sabbath Schools in the County of Jo Daviess are cordially invited to meet with us in Convention, at the above time and place to organize a County Sabbath Scool Union, for the purpose of establishing Sabbath Schools when needed in the County and promoting the interests of the cause generally. Speakers from abroad are expected to be present.

Galena, April 13, 1865

W. W. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent M. E. S. S.
J. W. ROBSON,
Superintendent Cong., S. S.
THOS. FOSTER,
Superintendent, S. Church S. S.
JOHN G BAKER,
Superintendent, Bapt. S. S.
A. L. CUMMINGS,
Superintendent, of 1st Pres. S. S

Loss of the Lady Jane

The steamer Lady Jane left Dubuque last Tuesday evening for St Louis and collided with the Rock Island bridge. A dispatch from that place to the Chicago Times of Wednesday, says:

To night, about 7 o'clock the steamer Lady Jane, from Portage, bound for St Louis, sailing under Capt. Boarst, struck the centre pier of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this place, breaking her entirely in pieces. She had in tow a barge and the hull of a new boat, both of which were injured There were only seven passengers on board, all of whom were saved excepting a Mr. Jas. Schultz, who, with his wife and two children, were on board. The two children were picked up nearly a mile below the bridge clinging to one of the wheel houses. The boat had on board 6,000 bushels of wheat, 500 barrels of flour, besides a large amount of lumber, butter, &c., freighted at Dubuque and consigned to St. Louis.

The Burning of Bishop Smith's Barn Night Before Last.

In common with all honorable men, we were shocked to hear of the burning of the above named excellent Bishop's barn, including a very valuable span of horses a carriage and hay. We were however much consoled and indeed edified by the paternal exhortations of the Dubuque *Herald* of yesterday to its patrons—to the end that they would henceforth refrain from any further fiendish demonstrations of the J. Wilkes Booth spirit. No man we presume knows better than the Editor of the *Herald* what that spirit means, and what its aims are, for we presume the mantle of the ancient Editor must have descended on the new—consequently no man can be better qualified to give such advice, and we devoutly hope it may be heeded by the proper authorities.

AN IRISHMAN.

For the Gazette

LINES UPON THE DEATH OF WILL WILLIAMS

BY A. S. A.

In a rebel prison away in the south,
He at last lay down to die,
No starry flag for a winding sheet,
But rebels flowed insultingly by.

He died as many brave sons had died,
The death of a soldier true,
No mother's kind hand, to wipe the damp sweat
As it gathering stood on his brow.

No father was there to soothe him to rest,
No brother to whisper good bye,
No sister's hand affectionately pressed,
His damp and dying brow.

But in Heaven a lord door waited,
To welcome his brother so dear
From this earth of tears and suffering,
To a home that knows no cares.

Alas! friend Willie we miss thee,
Yes sadly miss thee here,
For thy peaceful joyous countenance
Spread sunshine everywhere.

Thy parents for thee deeply mourn,
Fond brothers hearts are sad,
Thy sisters speak with tearful eyes,
Of their soldier brother dead.

But in a land where trials
And troubles are unknown
They will sometime one day to meet thee
Around the dazzling throne.

Estray

In another column will be found a stray notice—Mare found.

Teachers' Institute.

It is hoped that all our teachers will be present at the Institute at Warren this week.

Lake Pepin and the Straits.

Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, is now open to navigation. So are the Straits of Mackinac.

Amendments to the School Law

For the benefit of School officers, the School Commissioner publishes to day the late amendments to the School Law. Copies of the GAZETTE, containing these amendments, can be had as this office.

Eye and Ear.

See card of Dr. Stanley, a Surgeon highly skilled in all diseases of the Eye and Ear. He is certified to by citizens as a gentleman of honor and ability. No charge is made for an opinion. See him at the DeSoto on Monday He will remain in Galena but a few days.

The Cannon.

The piece of Ordnance, presented by the Government to the city of Galena, the home of Lt. Gen Grant, is a beautiful brass twelve pounder, that was captured from the rebels at Vicksburg A shell or cannon ball has at some particular time hit it fairly on the breech, and made thereon a profound impression; otherwise it shows none of the marks of war.

A Good Musical Treat, May 1st.

The old Alleghanians, vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers, will appear at De Soto Hall on Monday Evening next, May 1st. Every one must turn out and hear them—

The *Baptist Register* says of the Alleghanians—

"We can conscientiously commend the Alleghanians to all lovers of good music and rational, moral amusement. Go to their concerts and take your children We wish every one to enjoy the pleasure of hearing them"

A Galena Man in Chicago.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that our former citizen, J. C. McNulty, Esq., has settled in Chicago and is in the dry goods house of Gale & Van Wyck, 53 Lake Street. Mr. McNulty was for a long time with Smith & Holmes in this city, and is well known here as an excellent business man and a gentleman. Galena merchants, when trading in Chicago, will doubtless remember to give him a call The house in which he is engaged is one of the leading dry goods establishments of Chicago, and the proprietors are upright courteous men.

Dubuque Items.

The Presidential obsequies were observed in Dubuque in a solemn and impressing manner. All business was suspended, buildings were draped in mourning, and the citizens assembled in the Congregational Church where appropriate services were held.

Bishop Smyth's barn, together with several tons of hay, a fine team of black horses and an elegant carriage were consumed by fire last Wednesday night. The *Times* says: "The fire was the work of a fiendish incendiary.' What motive a man could have in destroying the property of so kind hearted and noble a man as Bishop Smyth, we can not imagine. Hardened villains are in our midst. Let our citizens watch their property

Last Wednesday evening Rev. Lyman Whiting was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church. The sermon was preached by Rev. Prof. Bartlett of Chicago.

Dunleith

The largest public demonstration which has ever occurred in Dunleith, took place last Wednesday by way of doing honor to the memory of the lamented dead—the beloved late Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The procession composed of citizens and the teachers and pupils of the public schools, reached fully a quarter of a mile

The procession moved to the Congregational Church where the Rev. Mr. Jones delivered a most elegant and affecting address reviewing briefly Mr Lincoln's early life and speaking in befitting terms of his public services and tragic death.

At the recent city election, under the new charter, A Switzer, Esq., was elected Mayor. Mr Switzer is an energetic business man and a true patriot. Mr. William Fitman who has been, for several, years the efficient Marshal of Dunleith, was re-elected. We have not learned the names of the Aldermen The city is divided into two wards with two Aldermen for each ward.

The new Township of Dunleith elected Mr Switzer as Supervisor.

Our excellent friend E. R. Paul, Esq has been appointed Second Clerk of the steamer Key City.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—Thousands of children die yearly from worms whose lives might be saved. Mothers use Dr. Churchill's Worm Lozenges which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as readily as candy. For coughs, colds, &c., use Shield's Compound Cough Syrup.

For sale by all Druggists. H. Newhall & Son agents.—June 20, '64dawlyr1o.
Galena Ill.

Last Call to Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax-Payers of the City of Galena, that the undersigned is now in pursuance of law making a list of all the real estate on which the taxes remain unpaid, as an order will be made by the City of Galena for the sale of such Real Estate.

You are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle, thereby saving costs.

Office in Council Chamber.

JOHN McILVAIN,
City Collector

DIED.

In this city, on the 22d inst., MARCUS OSEE, son of B. M. and E. A. Welch, aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Funeral to take place at their residence on Franklin street, to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend

COMMERCIAL

GALENA MARKET.

WHEAT—$@90
BARLEY—60@70.
CORN—6?@65
POTATOES—65.
OATS—30@ reale.
COAL—Coke 30c per bush; Blossburg $22 per ton La Salle 9 50.
WOOD—Oak $7.00@7.50; Mixed $6 00; all delivered.

These quotations of Groceries are corrected daily by

T. H. GELSTON,

Wholesale Grocery, No 163 Main Street, who will fill all orders sent him at the lowest market rates.

CANDLES—Star 28@30 Stearine 19@21, Mould 17@18
CURRANTS—20@?.
EGGS—10@12cts
BUTTER—Fresh roll 16@20; Firkin 15@16.
CHEESE—Country, 18@20; Hamburg, 26@30
COFFEE—Fair to good 32@33 Prime and choice 36@?; Java 40@42.
WHITELY & Co.'s prepared Coffee 21@24.
FLOUR—Extra 7 00@7 50; Winter wheat, 8 50@9 50
SUGARS—Common to fair 13½@15; Prime and choice 15½@16½, Coffee 19@20 Crushed and powdered 21@22.
SPICES—Allspice 35; Cassia 1 00; Cloves 6@70 Ginger 30@35; Nutmegs 1 90@2 00, Pepper 42@45.
FIGS—25@30.
MOLASSES—Common 90; Sugar House Syrup 95@1 05; Golden Syrup 1 20@1 30.
TOBACCO—Manufactured 75@1 50, Fine cut smoking 22@40; Fine cut chewing 75@1 10.
PRUNES—22@25
TEAS—Young Hyson 1 15@1 80, Imperial 1 20@1 80 Gunpowder 1 15@1 60, Black 80@1 65; Japan 1 00@1 10
SHOT—4.75
SALT—Bbl. 2 50@2 75, Dairy 6 50@7 00
BEANS—1 25@1 50
FISH—Cod fish, 11@12; No. 1 Mackerel in bbls 28 @30, in ½ bbls 16@17, No 2 ½ bbls 10@11; Kits Family, 3 to 3½, No. 1, 3 75@4 00; Herring in half 5½@6?; Boxes 65@75 white Fish in half bbls 10@10½
ORANGES AND LEMONS—Per box 12 00@15 00
POWDER—Blasting, per keg 8 50@9 00, Rifle per keg, 11 50@12 00 Water fuse, per fuul, 2@2½c
INDIAN MEAL—2 50@2 75 per 100 lbs.
OYSTERS AND C—Cove 2 lb cans 5 00@6 00 1 lb cans 1 50@3 75, Sardines ¼ boxes 4 50, ½ boxes 8 25 Clams, per doz, 1 lb cans 1 00, Lobsters 3 lb cans 6 50, 2 lb cans 1 00
SOAP—Castile 20@23; Chemical 13@11, Palm 9½, @10½.

J. C. McNULTY,
WITH
Gale & Van Wyck,
Successors to Harmon, Gale & Co,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Notions &c.
53 Lake Street, Chicago.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Strayed into the enclosure of the undersigned, on the 18th inst., a three year old mare; said mare is of a dark roan color, some brownish spots on back brown mane and tail, rather slim built and about 14 hands high, has on her neck a small piece of cord She is supposed to have come from East Fork Jo Daviess County, Illinois. The owner is requested to call at the residence of the subscriber, one mile south east of Hazel Green, prove property, pay charges and take story away

G W BARNETT, Hazel Green, Grant County, Wis. apr24?w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fee Bill writ of execution to me directed, from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois In favor of the parties therein named, and against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Albert Mobley or William Dickson, recently, of the county and State aforesaid, I have levied upon the following described real estate, situated and being in the county and state aforesaid, to wit:

All the right, title, and interest of the said William Dickson, in and to the east half of the north east quarter of section number thirty-three (33), township twenty nine (29) range one (1) east of the fourth principal meridian

Together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, which real estate I shall offer at public sale, on 13th day of May, A. D. 1865, at the Court House door, in the city of Galena, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., on said day, to the highest bidder, for ready money

Galena, April 21st A D 1865

WILLIAM FARRAR,
Sheriff Jo Daviess County, Illinois.

apr25dlwlt14.

W. W. VENABLE,
Continues to Manufacture
Saddles, Harness and Collars
And keeps a supply of
Trunks, Whips and Bridles,
CARRIAGE & WAGON WOOD-WORK, HUBS,
Bent Shafts, Oak and Hickory Spokes, Neck Yokes. Whiffle trees, Bent and Sawed Fellows, Buggy and Wagon Bows, Shafts and Poles
Repairing done to order All work warranted, at No 205 Main street, Galena.
dlnov14-1y

I. O. O. F.

GALENA LODGE, NO 15, I. O. O. F. holds regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING of each week, at the Hall over Coatsworth's Jewelry Store.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am prepared at all times to do WHITE-WASHING, WALL COLORING, PAPER HANGING, GLAZING HOUSE PAINTING, and ROPE-SPLICING, all of which I have followed in this city for the last fourteen years. Feeling that I have given general satisfaction I ask for a continuance of the patronage that has already so freely been bestowed

N. B—Chimneys swept and smoky chimneys cured All orders promptly attended. Orders may be left either at the GAZETTE Office, or at Dr Merrill's Store, on Main Street

mr24dly H. C. BOND.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, entered of Record at the March Term A D. 1865 of said Court, I will sell at public vendue, in the village of Scales Mound, in said County, on Thursday, May 18th, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and five o'clock P. M., the following described lands, lots and Premises; situate, lying and being in the county of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois, and belonging to the estate of George Allan, late of said county deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, to wit:

All that part of lots numbered eight, nine and ten in block number thirty four, in the town of Scales Mound being a strip of land sixty feet wide off of the south or southerly side of said lots eight nine and ten, in block thirty four, adjacent to the Alley; said strip being sixty feet wide, fronting on Franklin Street and running through said lots eight, nine and ten, of the same width of sixty feet westerly to the line dividing lots ten and eleven, in said block being the property occupied by the widow of said decedent as a homestead.

(The above premises to be sold subject to the dower and homestead right of said widow.)

(In all the following described premises, all the interest of said George Allan at the time of his decease, and also the right of dower of said widow in and to the same will be sold.)

Also lots number two and number thirteen, in block number eleven, in the town of Scales Mound

Also lot number three and number four in block number seven, in the town of Scales Mound.

Also lot number five, and the north half of lot number six, in block number six, in the town of Scales Mound

Also lot number eight, in block number one, in the town of Scales Mound.

Also all the north half of the north-west quarter of section number nineteen, township number twenty-nine, north of range number three east of the fourth principal meridian, excepting and reserving twenty acres, across the east end of said north half of the north-west quarter, heretofore conveyed and belonging to Abel Proctor.

Terms made known at time of sale

EMILY ALLAN,
Administratrix of estate of Geo. Allan, deceased
apr6.

New Advertisements.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE
Galena Musical Union,
TO BE GIVEN AT
DAVIS HALL,
On Tuesday eve, April 25,
For the benefit of Soldiers' Families.

PROGRAMME.

Part I

1. Instrumental, Celebrated Witches Dance. *Paganini*
2. Chorus, How beautiful upon the Mountain *Bradbury.*
3. Quartette, Come to Beautiful dreams. *Martin.*
4. I know a Bank where on the Wild thyme grows. *Horne*
5. Solo, Sky Lark, *Hatton.*
6. Glee, Hail Smiling Morn. *Spofford.*
7. Duet, Two and Two Out *Hewitt.*
8. Solo and Chorus, Sherman Marched down to the Sea. *Peters.*
9. Chorus, The Tent shall be my fragrant Shrine. *Taylor.*

Part II.

1. Instrumental, Grand Fantasia "Mocking Bird" *Hoffman*
2. Chorus, The Tempest is Howling *Taylor*
3. Duet, Listen, 'tis the Woodbird Song *Glover*
4. Solo, The Irishman's Shanty *Matt Peel*
5. Duet, I'll Tell you he Goes Love. *Foster.*
6. Quartette, Patriot Mothers Prayer. *Webster.*
7. Solo.
8. Quartette, Wake Nicodemus. *Work.*
9. Solo and Chorus, Bonnie Flag, with Stripes and Stars *Werner.*

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Book Stores and at the door.

NOTICE.

Parties owing for sale Stair, County, &c., for 1864 are hereby notified that costs will be added in a few days, as the delinquent list is now being made out for publication—prompt attention will save costs R S NORRIS,
County Treasurer and Collector.
Galena, April 18, 1865. apr22dlw 2w

DR. STANLEY,
OCCULIST AND AURIST,
Operator on the Eye and Ear.

For Blindness, Deafness and all defects of Sight and Hearing. Will visit Galena, Monday April 24th, and may be consulted at the De Soto House, where he will remain for a few days only

"CROSS EYE CURED IN ONE MINUTE"

Artificial Eyes and Ear Drums inserted without pain. Noises in and discharge from the Ears cured without pain. "No charge made for an examination or an opinion" Dr. Stanley being a regularly educated physician, will perform any operation necessary to restore lost sight or hearing

dau11

FLANNELS.

Plain White, Plain Yellow, Plain Red, Gray Twilled, Scarlet Twilled, Huse Colors, French Shirting Flannels, Printed Shirting Flannels, White Shaker Flannels, for sale by

Dec. 23, 1861. L. S. FELT & CO.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. apr1dly

"The world for sale—hang out the sign, Call every traveller to me."

That is every boy. Dr. D H Seeley s Liquid Catarrh Remedy, to cleanse the glands and membranes of the nose and head while on his journey. Dust in the nose and head is VERY injurious to the general health, and it may be gently removed by the use of this valuable medicine. Every traveller should have it—every family should have it for this purpose if for no other

JOHN A. LEEKLEY,	T. W. ROBERTS,

LEEKLEY & ROBERTS.

(Successors to J C Hawkins & Co)

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour,

Dried and Fruit, Carbon Oil, Country Produce, Flour &c. Shall be pleased to see former Patrons and hope to offer inducements to them and all others to purchase of us at the Old Stand, corner of Main and Market streets, Galena, Ill.

mdawly

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Tubs, Buckets, Wood Bowls, Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Ladies Traveling Baskets, Scrub Brushes, Stove Brushes, Shoe Brushes &c., for sale by T H GELSTON

apr1dawim

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN—Samples and Catalogues sent for ten cents. Enclose an envelope with your own name and address

D BEMMETTE,
n?204 33 Liberty st New York.

FOR RENT.

The Store No 133 Main Street lately occupied by M P. Silverburg. Apply to Casper Ruhr or M P Silverburg. Possession can be given immediately.

POWDER.

2 000 Kegs of Oriental and Hazard's Blasting and Rifle Powder on hand and for sale by

Dec 23 1861 L S FELT, & CO.

CITY SCRIPT FOR SALE

In amounts to suit purchasers Inquire of H. H. SAVAGE.

mar22dtw

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Every shade of these valuable Dyes on hand and for sale S CRAWFORD & CO.

WOOLEN YARN.

Blue mixed and clouded scarlet, on hand and for sale by L. S. FELT & CO

SATINETS.

A good assortment for sale by
Dec 24, 1861. L. S. FELT & CO

LINSEYS

Cotton Flannels, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Prints &c., on hand and for sale to the trade by

Dec 21, 1861 L. S FELT & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree entered of record of the Circuit Court of Jo Daviess County, Illinois at the March Term A. D. 1865, in the suit of Richard Brewen et al, vs Mary Fowler et al I will sell at the Court House, Door, in the city of Galena, in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of April, A. D. 1865 at the hour of two o clock P. M., the following described real estate situated in the county of Jo Davi ss and State of Illinois, to wit: The north half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty three (33) in township number twenty nine (29) north range two (2) east of the fourth principal meridian to the highest and best bidder for ready money.

WILLIAM FARRAR,
Sheriff of Jo Daviess county,
Dated the 1st of April, 1865. dawid

NEW MARBLE SHOP.

The partnership heretofore existing between A. J. Rogers and F. C. Clark, having been dissolved the 25th of February, by mutual consent, the marble business will be carried on in all its various branches, at my shop on Diagonal street, below the Main and Bench streets in the city of Galena. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal patronage in the future. A. J. ROGERS.

Galena, Feb 28, 1865 dawlf

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

oc26dawtmy16'65

AXES.

Twenty dozen Fell's axes just received and for sale by L. S FELT & CO.
jan5.

LOTS ON SEMINARY HILL.

Fifteen lots beautifully situated, and offering a good opportunity to secure a bargain and safe investment Inquire of WM. C. BOSTWICK.
Galena, Feb. 28, 1865.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Dwelling House on High street, opposite Mr. Barrick's residence, lately occupied by Frank Noble, for sale or rent. Inquire of
M P SILVERBURG, No 145 Main Street

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH.
FROM
New York and Boston.
But one transfer of freight between New York and Chicago.

We would call attention to shippers, that we can put freight through to the lower ends and intermediate points on the line except the regular Express Companies.

For rates and classifications call on
THOS. H GELSTON, Agent.
apr19

1865. 1865.
GROCERIES
AT
Wholesale & Retail.

A full and well assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware, (See cards) now being offered at reduced rates. For further particulars call on T. H. GELSTON
163 Main Street

TEAS.

Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Japan, Oolong's. A fresh lot of choice now arriving, and offered low by T. H. GELSTON.

SYRUPS.

Double Refined Golden Syrup, Sugar House Syrup, Bee Hive Syrup, for sale by
T. H. GELSTON.

TOBACCO.

A large assortment of Cut and Plug, bought before the tax, and offered less than manufacturers prices, consisting in part of
50 bbls Calumet Smoking
25 bbls Spanish mixed
20 bbls Try Me
10 bbls Smokers charm
20 bbls Hawk Eye
20 bbls Fine Granger
15 bbls N. N.
20 bbls C C.
10 ½ bbls Turkish Solace
10 ½ bbls Lady of Lake Chewing
½ bbls Granger
75 Caddies Rose Gem
20 " Dew Drop
20 " Jockey Club
For sale by T. H. GELSTON 3

VINEGAR.

Fifty barrels Cider Vinegar, 20 barrels Pure Vinegar, for sale by T. H. GELSTON

STARCH.

Kingsford's Corn Starch, Kingsford's Silver Gloss Starch, Kingsford's Pure Starch, for sale by T. H. GELSTON

FLOUR.

100 barrels XXX Flour for sale by
T. H. GELSTON.

CAN FRUITS.

10 Cases Fresh Pine Apples, 10 Cases Fresh Peaches, for sale by T. H. GELSTON.

PICKLES.

20 Cases Plain Pickles, 5 Cases Mixed Pickles for sale by T. H. GELSTON.

NEW SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS
THE LATEST STYLES OF
HATS & CAPS
—AT THE—
Emporium of Fashion,
No. 161 Main Street,
GALENA, - - - - - ILLINOIS.

L. VAN EMBDEN has received his new Spring Styles of Hats and Caps of all descriptions. The best and largest Stock, ever offered in Galena, which he is selling at reduced prices.

THE SPRING STYLE OF SILK HAT IS NOW READY.

A very large assortment of

BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S
Hats and Caps

Received of the Latest Styles

A NEW STYLE OF
French Printed Paper Collars
Of All Sizes

Also, a New Style of

NECK TIES,
FLANNEL SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS,
Gloves, Socks,
TRUNKS, VALISES, & OIL BAGS,
PERFUMERY, POCKET BOOKS, KNIVES, &C.

STRAW GOODS WILL BE OPENED BY THE FIRST OF MAY.

Country Merchants will do well to call and see the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
TERMS—Cash.
All Accounts must be settled monthly
LUDWIG VAN EMBDEN,
No. 161 Main Street.
April 11, 1865 —indawly

CROCKERY STORE,
No. 132 Main Street,
GALENA, - - - - ILLINOIS.

I have now on hand a full supply of

Crockery, Glass & China
WARE,

Bought at low prices, since the decline in Gold which I am prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to suit

Persons about commencing housekeeping will find here a great variety to select from, of

White Stone China, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware.

KNIVES AND FORKS, SPOONS,

Looking Glasses, Lamps, &c.

to suit, both in price and quality

MERCHANTS CAN FIND

Complete Stock of Best & Common Crockery

always on hand and need not go elsewhere as I can and will sell at Chicago prices adding freight Call and examine at No. 132 Main street, Galena. D LEBETTER, Agent.
apl64dawly

NOTICE.

Parties holding obligations of the County of Jo Daviess for money loaned said County, past due, will please call and receive the money.
Office at Court House. R S NORRIS,
County Treasurer.
Galena, March 23, 1865.

COTTON BATTING.

On hand and for sale by. L. S. FELT & CO.

BOOTS.

Calzarro oil tread boots, Youth's, Boy's and Men's on hand and for sale by the case by
Dec. 23. L. S. FELT & CO

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

B. L. P.
Zeno, Maximus, Capitatis.

The laws that regulate health, are of importance to all

Bryan's Life Pills
The Greatest Medicine of the Age.

A sure antidote for sickness, and a refuge from

Sorrow Pain and Disease,

They are admitted to be the
BEST FAMILY MEDICINE,
for general use Purifying the blood and cleansing the system from all impurity, they are
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE
and mild in their operation.
READ WHAT THEY WILL DO!

A gentle and effectual purgative.
Bilious derangement removed.
Cleanser of the Blood and system
Debility and loss of power dispelled.
Energy applied to the Muscle and Nerves.
Female Irregularities removed.
Gloomy anticipations banished.
Headache entirely cured.
Irritation of the Stomach removed.
Jaundice and liver complaints cured.
Kidney diseases relieved.
Loss of appetite and sick stomach removed
Melancholy and Ennui dispelled.
Neuralgia and nervousness cured.
Opium and other stimulants avoided.
Pimples and Eruptions removed.
Quinsy and Sore throat healed.
Rheumatism soon alleviated.
Sleep produced sweet and sound.
Toothache and inflamed gums relieved.
Urinary diseases benefited.
Vitality produced in the nervous.
Worms invariably expelled.
Xactly the medicine wanted for
Young and old run use them.
Zeno, Maximus, Capitatis.

Bryan's Life Pills,

have been used by thousands with success,

Hundreds of Certificates can be Shown.

They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Biliary Secretions which is the first cause of nervousness, Giddiness, Dimness of sight, Headache, Sick Stomach and other Kindred complaints

Those who are nervous temperament whose sickness adds a keener anguish to the ills of life, become blessed with a new elasticity and buoyancy of anguish are changed to smiles of joy by using them

THE POET,
is inspired with brilliant thoughts.
THE ORATOR,
with new ideas, and words of fire.
THE SOLDIER,
with indomitable courage.
THE INVENTOR,
with a bright conception of the future.
THE MERCHANT,
with business tact and power.
THE MECHANIC,
with unfailing energy.
THE AUTHOR,
with skill that enhances.
THE SINGER,
with a sweet melodious voice.
THE MUSICIAN,
with rapturous emotions.
THE DISPIRITED,
becomes hopeful and
THE DESPAIRING,
happy and contented

Bryan's Life Pills,
ARE ADAPTED FOR ALL
AGES AND CONSTITUTIONS.

They are composed of the active principles of Herbs and Roots culled from our fields and forests. They are mild yet certain in their operation—preparing neither cramps, griping pains or sickness. They may be taken by all ages, sexes or conditions without fear.

[illegible]

TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

They will accomplish faithfully all that is represented.

They are elegantly put up by the proprietor, who was the inventor of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, a medicine long and favorably known to the American Nation.

If you wish to buy BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS and cannot get them of your druggist, don't take any other, but send Twenty Five Cents in a letter to the proprietor and you will get them by return of mail, post paid Address

DR. J. BRYAN.

BOX 5076. Broadway, N. Y.,
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS
NEW YORK.
mar'65dawcowly

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTORIES.

THE
Hanover Manufacturing
COMPANY,

Now have their machines in full operation for manufacturing Plain and Fancy

Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Meltons, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Stocking Yarn, &c. &c.

We have spared no expense in procuring new machinery with all modern improvements, and practical manufacturers from the most celebrated establishments in New England, and are prepared to turn out goods in style, quality and finish, unsurpassed in this or any other market. Our cloths will be made from pure wool, and all warranted to be what they are recommended.

Cloth manufactured on shares, or exchanged for wool on reasonable terms

The highest market price, in Cash, paid for wool All orders or communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

J. W. WHITE, Agent

Hanover March 10, 1864.

STERLING EXCHANGE,
PAYABLE AT SIGHT.

Drafts at Sight, in sums of *One Pound* and upwards, available in all the principal towns of
ENGLAND,
IRELAND,
SCOTLAND,

For Sale at the Office of the
GALENA INSURANCE CO.
nov1'65dawlyls.

MR. WASHBURNE FROM THE FRONT.

The friends of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE had lost the run of him for several days; but where he has been, and what he has been about, may be known by the following:

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, returned to the city from Appomattox Court House yesterday. He was present at the final surrender of Lee's entire army, and witnessed the laying down of their arms. He was the only civilian present. He describes the scene as one of the most impressive ever witnessed. When he left, 35,000 paroles had been issued and 134 pieces of artillery had been returned as captured. He saw and conversed with Lee and all the prominent rebel Generals. Three of them—Gordon, Wilcox and Alexander—came with his escort to Petersburg. They all acknowledge themselves subdued and were anxiously working around to find out what was to be their destination. He represents the rebel army as being perfectly worn out and in the most miserable condition possible. There was great scarcity of rations and forage, and the horses of the rebels were dying by hundreds of starvation. Maj. Gen. Gibbon was in command at Appomattox, and the morning Mr. Washburne left, Gen. Lee had sent in a request for an escort for him and his staff to Richmond, to protect him from the stragglers of both armies. Three of the most prominent citizens of Lynchburg visited General Gibbon to implore him to instantly send a force there to protect the city from rebel soldiers, and from the mob which threatened its destruction. The rebels, both officers and men, were in a state of most deplorable destitution, without rations, without money, and no clothing except what they had on their backs.

ANALYSIS OF MR LINCOLN'S CHARACTER.

The following, from the New York *Times*, is appropriate to the subject on which it treats, the character of Mr. Lincoln:

"An intense, all comprehensive patriotism, was a constant stimulus of all his public exertions. It grew into the very constitution of his soul, and operated, like a natural function, continuously, spontaneously and almost as it were unconsciously It pervaded and vivified all that he said and formed the prime incentive of all that, he did. If he had ambition, it was to serve his country, and in that sphere where he might do it most effectually. In no way did he ever fail his country in the time of need. He was independent, self poised, steadfast. You always knew where to find him; you could calculate him like a planet. A public trust was to him a sacred thing. Sublimer moral courage, more resolute devotion to duty, cannot be found in the history of a man than he has displayed for the salvation of the American Union. It was the sublime performance of sublime duties that made him so trusted, and which has given him a fame as solid as justice, and as genuine as truth

WHAT GEN. GRANT DID SAY.

A remark of Gen. Grant, touching the decrease of the Government expenses, was reported wrong in our telegraph columns. He said he should demonstrate to the President and Secretary of war, that our military expenses could be reduced *one million of dollars per day*, without infringing at all on its necessary efficiency. We apprehend that Gen. Grant's next great success will be in this very direction. If they will permit him to manage this matter, he will save all that immense sum to the people, unless some new phase be given to the war by the rebel assassinations at Washington.

DEATH OF RICHARD COBDEN.

Richard Cobden, the distinguished English statesman and reformer, is dead. He was a member of Parliament for Rochdale at the time of his death, and was a member of the extreme liberal party, of which John Bright is leader. In all our civil war he has been our most earnest friend His age was sixty years.

CAPTURE OF GOV. VANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, was captured by our cavalry on the 13th inst., between Hillsboro and Raleigh. It is stated that he had been sent by Gen Johnston to Gen. Sherman, with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to the latter. These instructions were afterwards countermanded, and Vance was on his return to Johnson when captured. He is now a prisoner of war.

THE LATE REBEL ARMY.

A writer estimates the strength of Lee's army, when it left Petersburg, on its late retreat, at 45,000 strong. He says it consisted of Gordon's corps of 12,000; Hill's corps of 11,000; Longstreet's corps of 16,000, and about 6,000 cavalry, all of which a few days after, was dispersed or captured.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT NASHVILLE.

The Funeral procession at Nashville, on the 19th, numbered 15,000 persons, and was the greatest ever known there. The observance at Louisville was of a similar character.

THE ASSASSIN OF MR. SEWARD.

The man who was arrested near Surratt's house, disguised as an Irish laborer, has been identified, it is stated, by the witnesses to be the person who attempted the assassination of Mr. Seward.

☞ The Union losses in the recent battles near Petersburg are said to have been overstated. They will not probably, all told, exceed ten or eleven thousand. The Medical Director at City Point estimates the number of Union wounded, up to the retreat of Lee, at five thousand. This was all he was instructed to make prvision for.

☞ The remains of President Lincoln will leave Washington on Friday. They will be taken to Philadelphia, New York Albany, and then westward, reaching Chicago on a week from next Monday. They will be laid in state at each of the principal cities along the route

☞ The London correspondent of The New-York News says Mr. Seward has procured the details of the organization of the Fenians, their numbers, etc., and reported the facts to the English Government.

☞ The Potuguese Goverment has acceded to the American Minister's demand for the removel of the commander of Fort Belem for firing on the frigate Niagara after her commander had signaled him that he understood his summons.

It is said that an abundance of American and English gold was left by the Rebels in Wilmington, and that silver is not scarce.

FROM GENERAL STONEMAN'S COMMAND.

AN IMMENSE CAPTURE OF SUPPLIES AND STORES.

LENOIR, April 16.

The expedition under Major General Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee and Virginia Road on the 14th instant at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem. Between these points thirty three bridges were burned, and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed, and, beside, many prisoners were taken, and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed On the 9th, General Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danbury, Mocksville, arriving at Grant's creek, three miles from Salisbury, the rebel line for the defense of the town, at six o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant. This line, defended by artillery and infantry, was soon forced, and our forces entered Salisbury at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, capturing eight stands of colors, nineteen pieces of artillery, 1,165 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, and accoutrements, 1,000,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 350,000 army blankets, and 20,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saltpeter, 50,000 bushels of wheat, $100,000 worth of medical supplies, 7,000 bales cotton. Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been recieved from Raleigh. One large arsenal, machinery complete, six depots, two engines and trains, several bridges between Greensboro and Danville, also on either side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, where destroyed We lost very few in killed and wounded Among the latter is Captian Morrow, A. A. G., of General Stoneman's staff.

New York, April 15.

The Herald's Richmond dispatch mentions the arrival of Lee in that city. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the populace. Even the Union officers raised their caps to him.

When the rebel Gen Ould heard of the President's assassination, he exclaimed, "that is the worst blow the confederacy has yet received."

A dispatch from Paducah, Ky., announces the probable surrender of the rebel Gen. Lyon's command to Gen. Meredith.

London antiquaries have discovered that Shakspeare's widow, nee Anne Hathaway, married a shoemaker for her second husband. She probably found her second estate better than her first. Shakspeare was accounted nothing but a play-actor and author, among well-to-do folks—was caught deer stealing at an early day in life, and led a life that the gentle Anne probably disapproved of on general principles.

☞ Lord Palmerston said, in his speech on the Canada defenses:

"I maintain, therefore, that there is nothing passed, nothing that is now passing, between the Government of the United States and our Government, which justifies any man in saying that the relations between the two countries are likely, as far as present circumstances go, to assume a character of hostility leading to war."

A plan for flattering photographs has been invented for the benefit of middle-aged young ladies. A lace curtain is stretched on a wooden frame before the camera, and the threads give the grain of a chalk drawing or engraving, and the defects of the model are modified and softened down.

☞ A gentleman in Washington, from Georgia, thinks that there must be at least 1,530,000 bales of cotton in Georgia, and 1,060,000 bales more in Alabama. He has personal knowledge of hundreds of bales which have been buried in the sand for more than a year.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD--BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note						
Two cents	"	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th of June next will be paid in advance This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan Of The People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

Subscriptions received by the National Bank of Galena and the Merchants National Bank of Galena.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.
feb15'65daw3m

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF GALENA

In the Bank formerly occupied by the Galena Insurance Co.

WM. H SNYDER, *Cashier.* AUGUSTUS ESTEY, *President.*

DIRECTORS

AUGUSTUS ESTEY,	FREDERICK STAHL
J. M. HELLMAN,	L. S. FELT,
J M RYAN,	THOMAS FOSTER,
P. KLINGEL,	S. CRAWFORD,

R S NORRIS.

The Merchants National Bank will commence business under the National Banking Law, on the 17th of April 1865. All Government Loans furnished to purchasers without charge. Sterling Exchange payable on demand and available in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland for sale in sums to suit

Also for sale, exchange payable on demand on all the principal towns of Germany, France, and other countries of Europe.

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Europe at low rates

Drs Jackson Herbert & Co.

15 Greatest Medical Circular Ever Published! ☞ Fifteen ☜ large letter pages for two 3 cent stamps. 15

Young Men's Medical Adviser

Gratuitous advice given in diseases of the nervous, seminal, urinary and sexual organs, in the reports of the Western Medical Association, which are sent by mail in sealed envelopes, free of charge

The organization was formed to dispense new and reliable treatment, and is composed of the well known physicians, to whom all letters must be directed

DRS JACKSON HERBERT & CO.,
Box 495 Cincinnati, O.
april16dm

NEW STORE.

GEO KAUFMAN, having recently purchased at Sheriff's Sale, a large stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING

now offers the same for sale at greatly reduced prices. The public are invited to call and examine

No. 98 Main Street, Galena Illinois.
jan16dm

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

No. 193 Main Street,

GALENA, - - - - - ILL.

The subscriber having purchased and fitted up the United States Hotel for the accommodation of the public, will be pleased to receive calls from his old friends

JAMES FLOYD.
mar11n.dm

KIDDER'S CORNET BAND

Is prepared to furnish Instrumental and Martial Music for Concerts, Political Meetings, Holidays, &c on reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage is solicited. For further particulars address FREDERICK KIDDER, Leader
Council Hill Station, Ill.
apr16w6m

AGENTS COME AND EXAMINE

An invention urgently needed by everybody or sample sent free by mail for 50 cents, which retails for $6 easily by R WOLCOTT
mar21wly No 170 Chatham Square, N Y

☞ WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks Price $1. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed on receipt of price Address,
WARNER & CO, Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3alwly

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

James R. Vaughn and Calvin Mackey of the firm of Vaughn & Mackey in Scales Mound, Jo Daviess County Ill. having made an assignment to me of all their property, notes, accounts and choses in action All persons heretofore indebted to said firm, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to me and all persons having claims against said firm will present them to me at such assignee forthwith.

JOHN H HELLMAN Assignee
Galena Ill, April 1, 1865 [illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Special Bounty Tax levied by the Board of Supervisors of Jo Daviess County, at their last session is now due. The books are now in the hands of the undersigned, all persons owing said tax are requested to settle without delay

H H SAVAGE,
dan2m Collector West Galena.

WESTWICK'S FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having purchased the Patterns and Fixtures of the

GALENA FOUNDRY,

and also those of the Foundry of the late N. Dowling, is now prepared to furnish to order, and reasonable prices, every description of

CASTINGS, MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, &c., &c

Foundry situated on Cinder street, near Upper Bridge

Any one having any quantity of old Iron within the city, can have it hauled to the Foundry free of charge JOHN WESTWICK
Galena, April 1, 1863

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?

THAT IS THE QUESTION

All nervous sufferers afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Emissions during sleep, Loss of Power, Impotency, the result of self-abuse, Sexual excesses and Impure connections, can have the means of self cure forwarded them to [illegible]
JOHN H WILLIAMS, P. O Box [illegible], Philadelphia, Pa. apr1sm

FARM FOR SALE.

About four miles south of Apple River Station [illegible] acres, 80 of which is in cultivation, with never failing springs of water on the premises, and plenty of timber for the use of the farm, price $ [illegible] one half down, the balance on time secured on the place with eight per cent per annum. For particulars apply to the proprietor, SAMUEL PRYOR, Scales Mound Jo Daviess County, Illinois
Scales Mound February 1 1865.
feb1n dm

WM C. BOSTWICK

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

AND

LOAN AND COLLECTION OFFICE

Has for sale all the "BRONSON LANDS" in Wisconsin, embracing over 15,000 acres.

Also—Several thousand acres of other Lands in Wisconsin and Illinois, and several Houses and Lots in Galena Liberal time given to purchasers.

WM. C BOSTWICK

☞ Business at Springfield Land Office and General Land Office at Washington attended to.
Galena, Jan 4 1856

WM. C. BOSTWICK,

Claim Agent for Bounty and Back Pay, and Pensions,

For heirs of deceased soldiers.

☞ *Certificates of Nationality procured from Foreign Consuls.*

W. C BOSTWICK.
Galena, Feb. 11, 1865. daw3m

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMInal Weakness, etc., *can be cured* by one who has really cured himself and hundreds of others and will tell you nothing but the truth. Address with stamp, EDWARD H TRAVER,
mh7dawly Lock Box, Boston, Mass.

☞ A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.
oct11dd&wly

☞ SUDDEN CHANGE OF THE WEATHER—With a good appetite, a vigorous digestion and a sound liver it is possible to bear constant exposure and to encounter the present climatic changes. But the strongest bodily health and most vigorous constitution will soon droop under such depressing influences *unless fortified against the adverse pressure.* How, then, can the appetite be preserved, the digestive organs kept in good condition, and the regularity of the bowels maintained? The secret is, use the Red Jacket Stomach Bitters, which produce the desired result in the most agreeable manner.
apr4

☞ FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—It is a well established fact that no preparation has ever been placed before the public that as a remedial agent for the safe and speedy cure of Coughs, Cold, Croup, Influenza, Tickling in the Throat, Soreness of the Chest and Lungs, and the relief of Consumptive Cough is equal to *Coe's Cough Balsam* although not known in the Western States until the fall of 1863, over 500 000 bottles of it were sold and used by the people; its immense popularity brings the result of its undoubted merit The proprietors, Messrs C G. Clark & Co., of New Haven, Ct., who are amongst the most reliable of the Eastern Drug Houses, having offered to any man who would produce an article that would cure any Lung and Throat affections as quick as Coe's Cough Balsam, a reward of $100 and are without any taker, although the offer has been made public over two years. The bottle compares favorable in size with any of the usual preparations, and its strength is second to none, making it not only the best, but the cheapest remedy in the world. We have the united testimony of such houses as Lord and Smith, Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Burnham & Van Schaack, J H. Reed & Co. and H. Scovill, all heavy druggists in the city of Chicago, together with the assurance of wholesale and retail druggists in all points of the Northwest that they are selling more of this preparation, and that it gives greater satisfaction than any other Cough Balsam now extant. No family should be without it; it is within the reach of all, the price being only 75cents. In time of health provide for disease —*Chicago Tribune.*

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Act promptly and Certainly in all stages of

CONSUMPTION.

They immediately increase the strength and diminish the pulse of the pale blood They subdue the Chills and Fever, and diminish the Expectoration. They check the night sweats always, in from ten to fourteen days. The appetite is at once invigorated and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS —J F. Churchill, M. D.

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and specific remedy for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS. ☜

Difficult, Impaired, or Rapid Breathing, Coldness of the Extremities, Night or Morning Chills, Hectic, Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the Glands, or Swelling, [illegible] Loss of Strength, Trembling of the [illegible], Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs, Partial or Total Loss of the Use of the Limbs, Headache Giddiness, Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking at the Stomach before eating; Acid or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels, Sallow Complexion Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Excessive Sensitiveness to cold, &c., or in the several stages of Consumption, in Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete) &c., and especially in all Female Diseases or Uterine Irregularities, such as Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive Delayed, Premature or too Frequent Menstruation.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "tonics," iron, whiskey, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the only reliable form of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7oz Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16oz Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free. Sold by all respectable Druggists and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J WINCHESTER, 36 John Street N. Y.

In Pulmonary Diseases, the most active treatment should be pursued during the Summer months, the period when most patients manifest improvement the best of the Remedy.

CHEAPEST STORE,

In the City.

GALENA BOOK STORE!

GALENA NEWS DEPOT!!

GALENA VARIETY STORE!!!

No. 162 Main Street, Galena, Ill.

[Three doors above Liddick's Store.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,	CANDIES & TOYS
BLANK BOOKS,	CABINETS
WRITING PAPER,	HOBBY HORSES &
STATIONERY,	1,000 OTHER THINGS,
ALBUMS	OVAL FRAMES,
GOLD PENS,	PICTURES FRAMED,
WINDOW SHADES,	

☞ Call and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere

CHAS. R. SCHANK
jan1dwly

NATIONAL BANK OF GALENA

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington February 23, 1865

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Galena," in the city of Galena in the County of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act

Now therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Galena," in the city of Galena in the County of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty third day of February 1865

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency
feb24dw2m

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, April 5 1865

Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned It has been made to appear that the "Merchants National Bank of Galena" in the city of Galena, in the county of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking and [illegible]

Now therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that "The Merchants National Bank of Galena" in the city of Galena, in the county of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of April, 1865

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency
apr7d2m

GRANT & PERKINS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Leather, Saddlery Hardware,

SHOE FINDINGS,

Hubs, Spokes, Fellows and Carriage Trimmings. Also, Carriages and Buggies of the Latest Style

NO 171 MAIN ST., GALENA, ILL

Cash paid for Hides, Skins and Pelts.

ALSO,

AGENTS FOR FRANK MILLER'S

LEATHER PRESERVATIVE

OR,

Water Proof Oil Blacking and Harness Oil

Dealers supplied at factory prices—freight added
mar2'dl dawly.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN 20 YEARS AGO

And we have no thought of quitting the old stand,

94 MAIN STREET, GALENA,

but have now on hand the best assorted stock of

School & Miscellaneous Books

WALL & WINDOW PAPERS

CLOTH SHADES, PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

To be found outside of Chicago We invite *special attention* to our large supply of

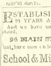
NEW STYLE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

and choice Juvenile Holiday Books

Prices always as low as *any honorable house can offer.*

N. WAGGONER
Dec 0 1861 dawly

FAIRBANKS



STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.

Also—Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172, Lake street, *CHICAGO.*

☞ Be careful and buy the genuine.

For sale in Galena by
June 1dm S O STILLMAN, Agent.

THE

NATIONAL BANK OF GALENA.

Successor to the

Bank of Galena.

R. H. M'CLELLAN, *President*
HENRY CORWITH, *Vice President.*
ENOS C. RIPLEY, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

HENRY CORWITH	NATHAN CORWITH.
THOMAS B HUGHLETT.	R. H. M'CLELLAN.
JOHN E. CORWITH.	

The National Bank of Galena will commence business under the National banking law, on Monday the 6th day of March, 1865

Subscriptions to [illegible] Stocks, Bonds and [illegible] bought and sold at best market rates.

R H M'CLELLAN, President
Galena, Feb 23, 1865 fe23

NOTICE TO TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

Notice is hereby given that the assessors of the several towns of this County are required to meet at the office of the County Clerk, on the [illegible] Saturday in the month of April for the purpose of agreeing upon a basis upon which the property in the several towns shall be assessed for the current year RICHARD SEAL, Clerk
apr18wtd

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S

AUTOMATIC ORGANS,

School Organs

AND

MELODEONS.

Thirty-five Thousand now in Use!

Every Instrument Warranted for 5 Years

In presenting the AUTOMATIC ORGAN, we boldly announce the greatest triumph in musical instruments of the age. During the past half century, the French and German harmoniums and reed instruments with double bellows, and two pedals for the feet to operate, but the result of the reverse [illegible] AUTOMATIC BELLOWS, which is the only bellows used in our Instruments. [illegible] the mellow, rich and musical tone for which our Instruments are celebrated.

[illegible]

ADDRESS
GEO A PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A PRINCE & CO. — Chicago, Ill.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with full description of styles, will be sent to any address. [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

W. & J. FINDICK,

No. 146 Main Street, Galena, Illinois

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Wooden Ware, Willow ware and Groceries [illegible] for CASH [illegible]

[illegible]

S. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in

Drugs and Medicines,

No. 122 Main Street, nearly opposite to DeSoto House,

GALENA, - - - ILLINOIS

[illegible]

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye-stuffs

PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, OILS BRUSHES PAINTS

Dye stuffs, Window Glass, Putty,

[illegible]

PAINTERS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,

[illegible]

S. CRAWFORD & CO.,

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE

Pile Driver,

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of drilling Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything required for the boring of oil wells, [illegible] STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE [illegible]

THE DERRICK [illegible]

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk, [illegible]

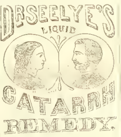
For further information please [illegible] address SIMEON [illegible]
apr5 dlaw3m New York.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

New York

The above Company [illegible] confidence and patronage of the public [illegible] Its established reputation and responsibility. [illegible] Agent.

Office [illegible]



Will cure Catarrh.
Will cure cold in the head
Will cure an offensive breath.
Will cure pain in the head.
Will cure ulceration in the nose.
Will restore the sense of hearing.
Will restore the sense of smell.
Will restore the sense of sight.
Will restore the sense of taste
Will restore the voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY CATARRH.

CATARRH SNUFF AN INJURY

[illegible]

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

[illegible]

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

☞ CURE WARRANTED

IF DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED

[illegible]

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

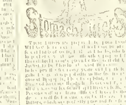
[illegible]

GENERAL AGENTS

[illegible]

For sale by

ALL DRUGGISTS



These Bitters are [illegible]

They strengthen and invigorate the system.

They are unequaled for general debility.

They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.

They give a good and healthy appetite.

They assist digestion.

They are the best stimulant in existence

They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.

They relieve constipation.

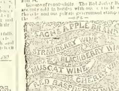
They cure Nervous Headache.

They are perfectly pure and palatable

Aged persons and delicate females will find that they can save large doctor's bills by the use of these Bitters.

Beware of counterfeits The Red Jacket Bitters are only sold in bottles with our [illegible] and our private government stamp across the [illegible]

—ALSO—



For Medicinal and Table use, which are [illegible] Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no [illegible] Circulars to the trade supplied [illegible]

Bennett Pieters & Co.,
[illegible]

DOCTOR WHITTIER.

[illegible]

EVERYBODY

[illegible]

DOCTOR [illegible]

Office 179 South Clark Street [illegible]

[illegible]

THE HADLEY COMPANY

OF HOLYOKE, MASS.

Manufacture [illegible]

SPOOL COTTON,

[illegible]

NEW WINTER GOODS,

—AT THE—

SAINT LOUIS STORE,

JAMES M. SPRATT,

(Successor to Foster & Spratt)

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS A FULL LINE OF

ELEGANT SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,

DRESS GOODS,

FLANNELS, 10-4 Real Shaker Unshrinkable

ALSO ON HAND AT REDUCED PRICES

CARPETS,

Floor Oil Cloth, Window Shades and Fixtures,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & SATINETT,

Also a full line of

Domestic Goods Cotton Flannels,

SHEETING, SHIRTING, TICKING, DRILLING,

[illegible]

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

JAMES M. SPRATT,
Saint Louis Store, [illegible] Hill street.

H. NEWHALL & SON,

Dealers in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

At the old stand, No. 188 Main Street,

GALENA ILLINOIS

[illegible]

COACH VARNISH, JAPAN VARNISH

[illegible]

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES.

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPH

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

[illegible]

P. W. Maxeiner & C. Barner,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Respectfully [illegible]

BLACK CLOTHS,

DOESKINS,

FANCY CASSIMERES of all colors, SILK & MARSAILLE VESTINGS

LINENS FOR COATS AND PANTS,

which will be made to order at the

Lowest Cash Prices

and [illegible] SHORTEST NOTICE.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

[illegible]

WHITE & FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, [illegible]

SUSPENDERS [illegible]

Ready Made Clothing

[illegible]

WESTPHAL & HINDS,

No. 76 & 78 Main Street,

DUBUQUE, - - - - IOWA

Wholesale Dealers in

Iron, Steel, Nails, Hardware,

OF ALL KINDS

TIN PLATE, METALS, STOVES, TINNERS STOCK, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c.

Price Current

[illegible]

Tin Plate [illegible]

Bar Iron [illegible]

Band Iron [illegible]

Sheet Iron [illegible]

Window Glass [illegible] per box

[illegible]

TERMS CASH

[illegible]

WESTPHAL & HINDS
Dubuque, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] AND

Law & Collection Office,

[illegible]

Capital and [illegible] $7,000,000,

[illegible]

WM. C. BOSTWICK,

Banking and Exchange Office,

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS,

[illegible] WM C BOSTWICK,

WILLIAM C. BOSTWICK,

Banking and Exchange Office

[illegible]

[illegible] for 90 days at the [illegible]

WM C BOSTWICK.
Galena, [illegible]